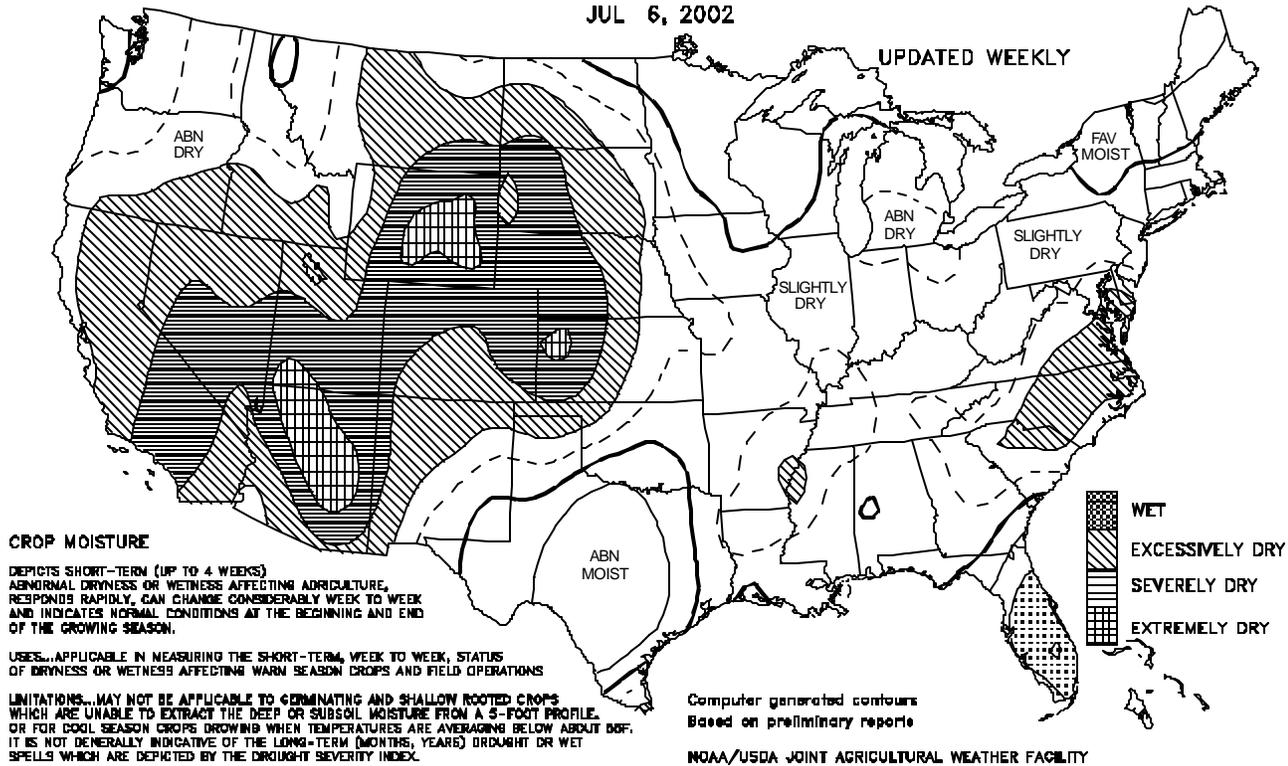




**Crop Moisture**  
 SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE  
 JUL 6, 2002

UPDATED WEEKLY



**CROP MOISTURE**

DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.

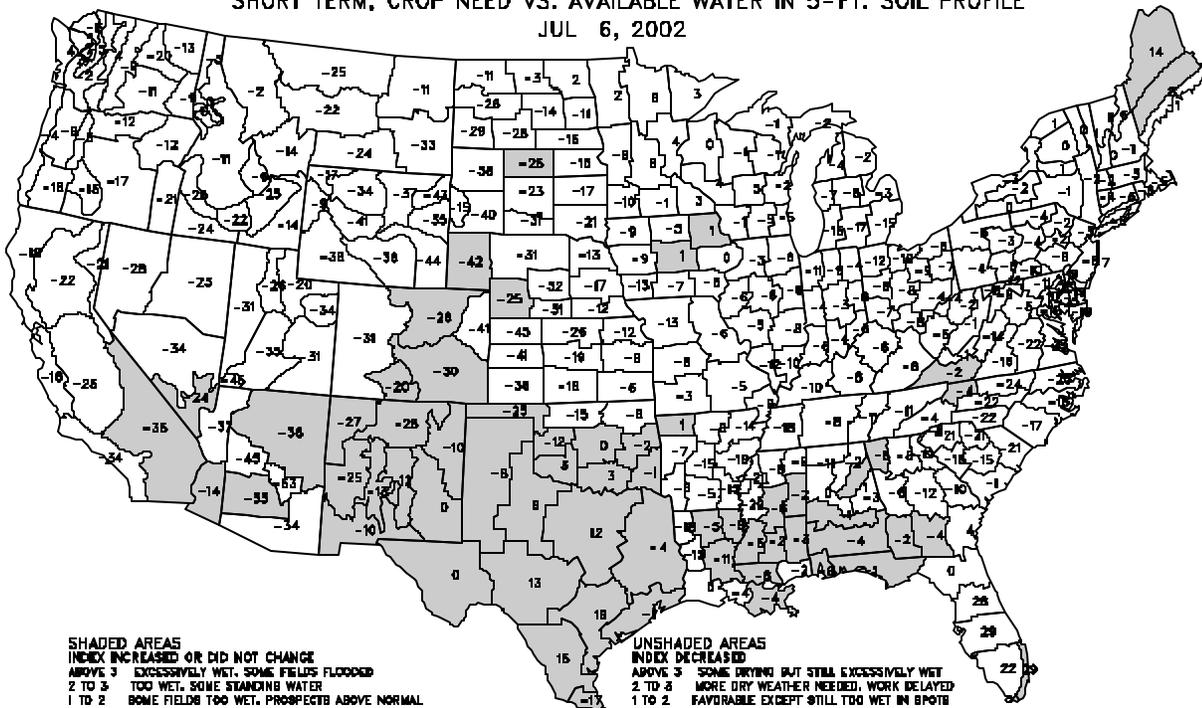
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 50F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.

Computer generated contours  
 Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

**Crop Moisture Index**  
 SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE  
 JUL 6, 2002

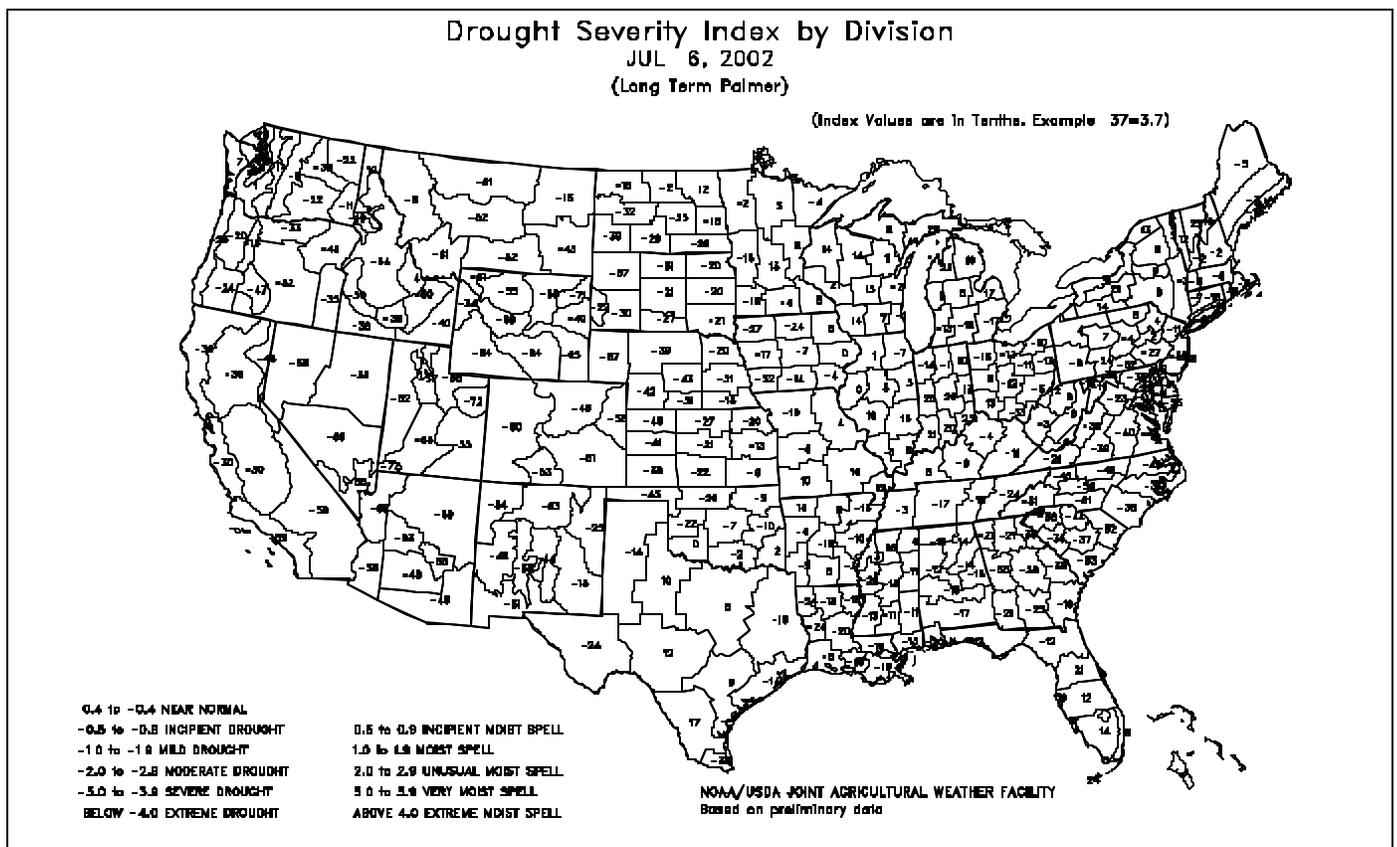
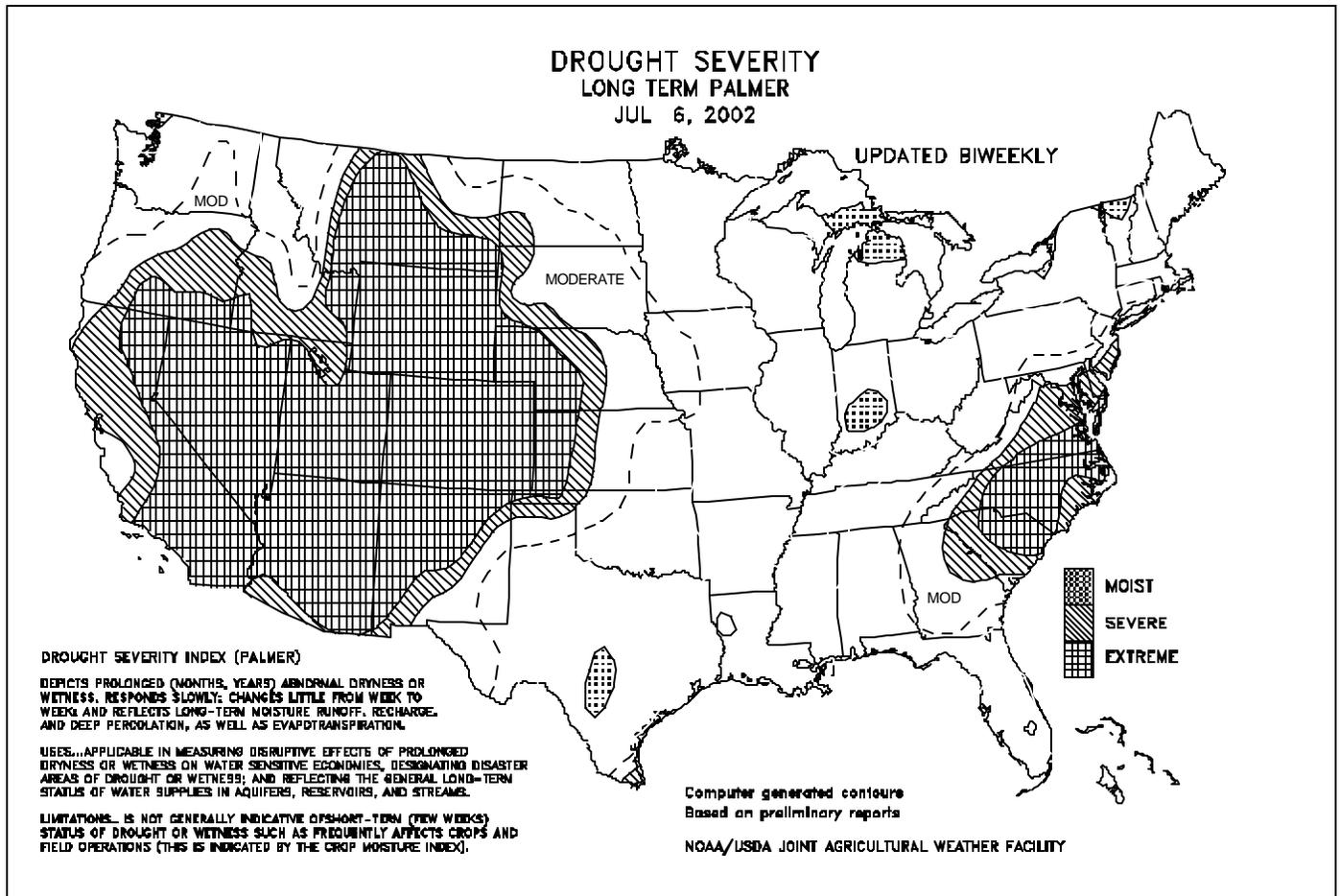


**SHADED AREAS**  
 INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE  
 ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET, SOME FIELDS FLOODED  
 2 TO 3 TOO WET, SOME STANDING WATER  
 1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET, PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL  
 0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS  
 0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED  
 -1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY  
 -2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY  
 -3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES, MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED  
 BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN, STILL EXTREMELY DRY

**UNSHADED AREAS**  
 INDEX DECREASED  
 ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET  
 2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED, WORK DELAYED  
 0 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS  
 0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FELLOWSHIP  
 0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT GERMINATION SLOW  
 -1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY, PROSPECTS DETERIORATING  
 -2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY, YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED  
 -3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS  
 BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY, MOST CROPS RAINED

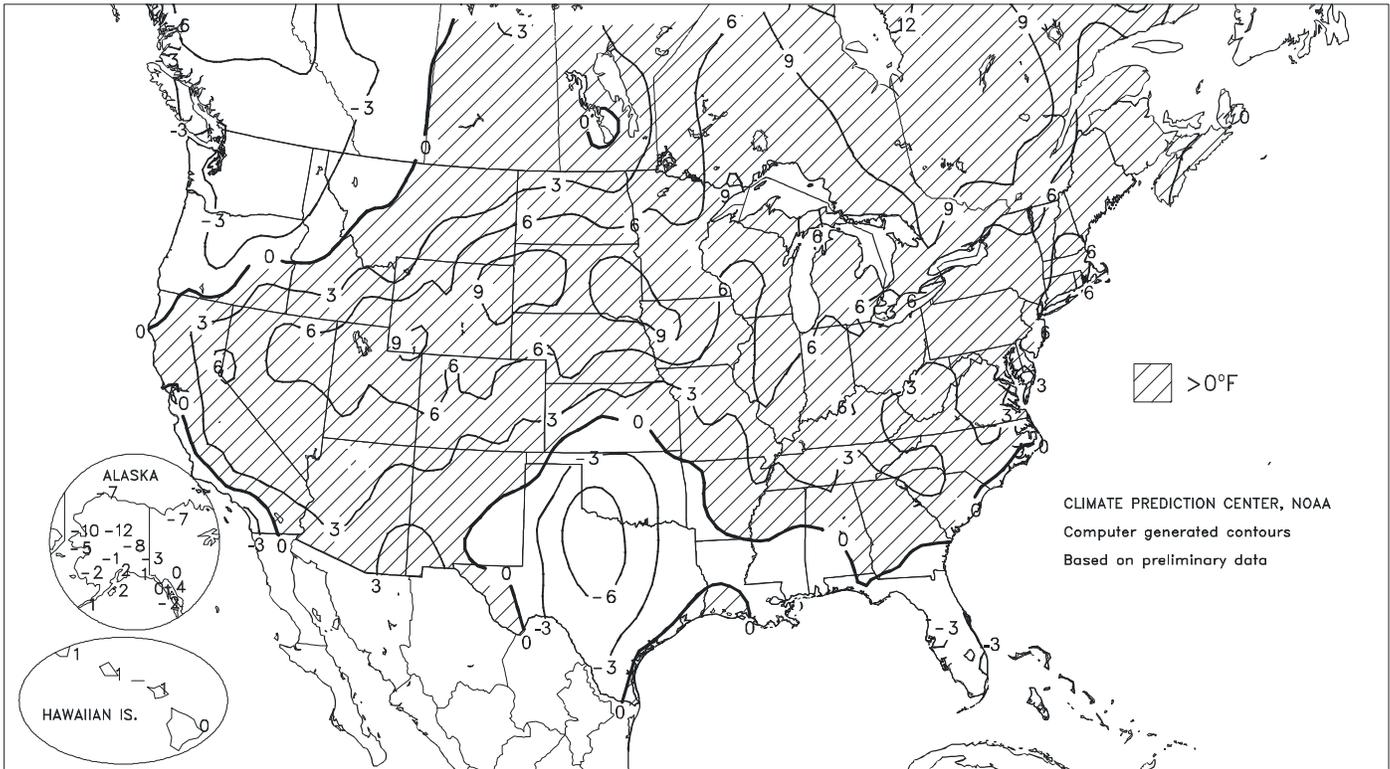
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA



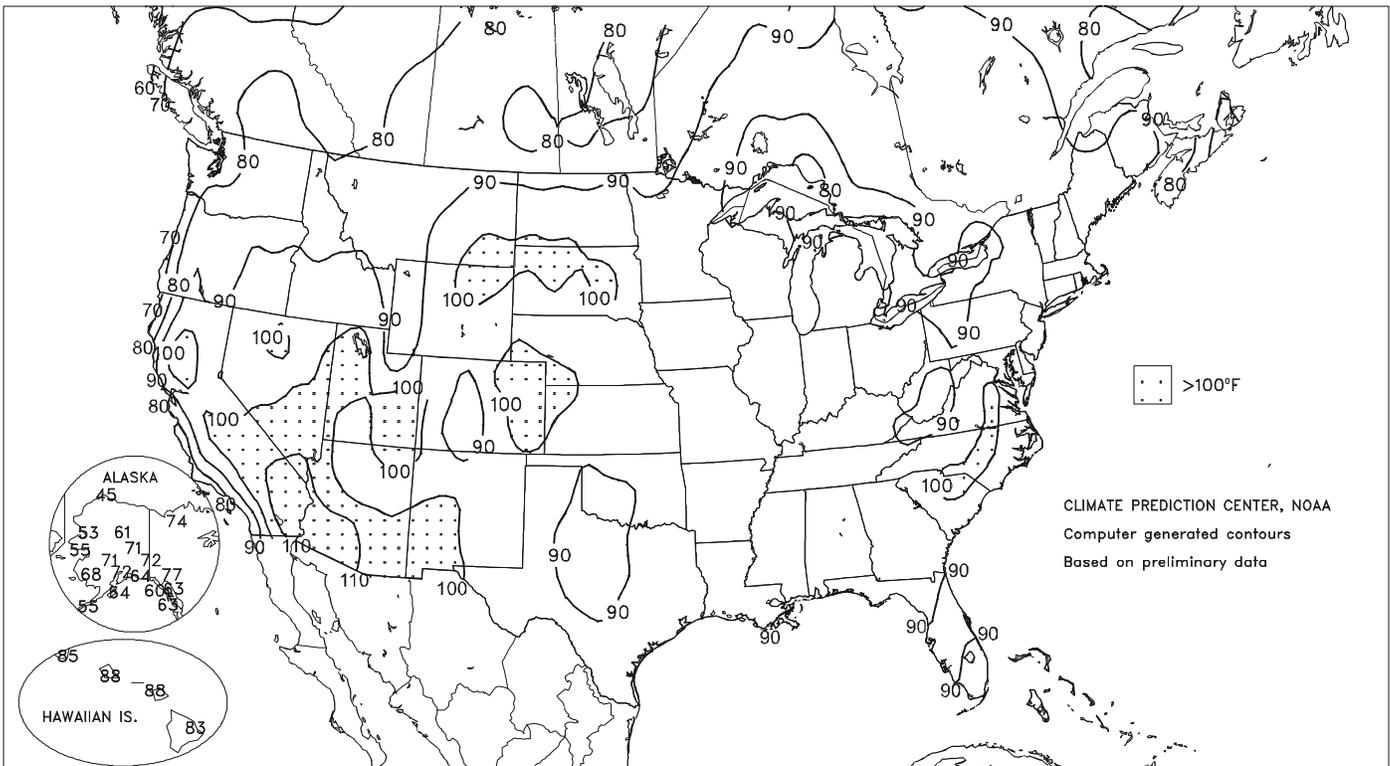
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JUN 30 - JUL 6, 2002



Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JUN 30 - JUL 6, 2002



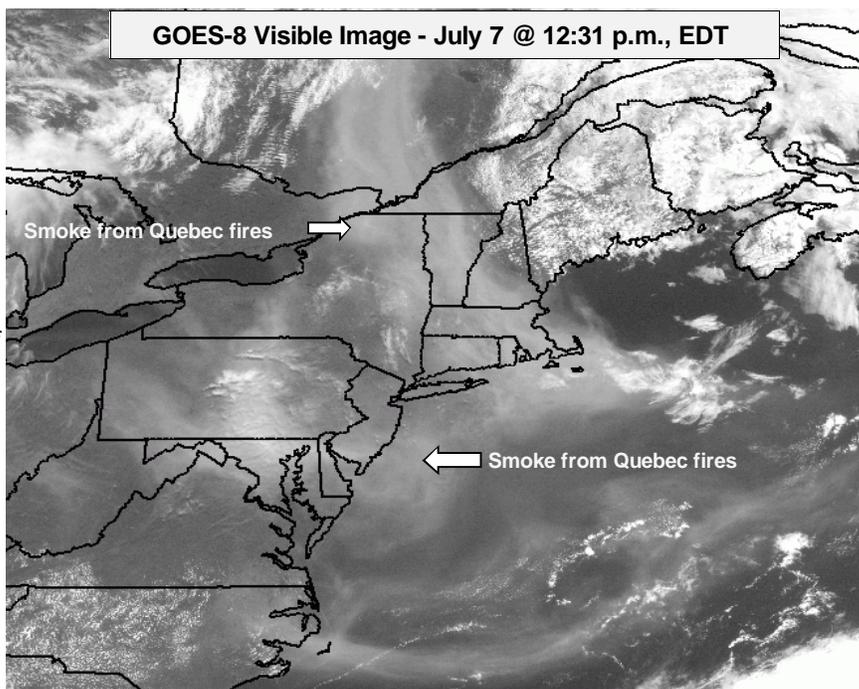
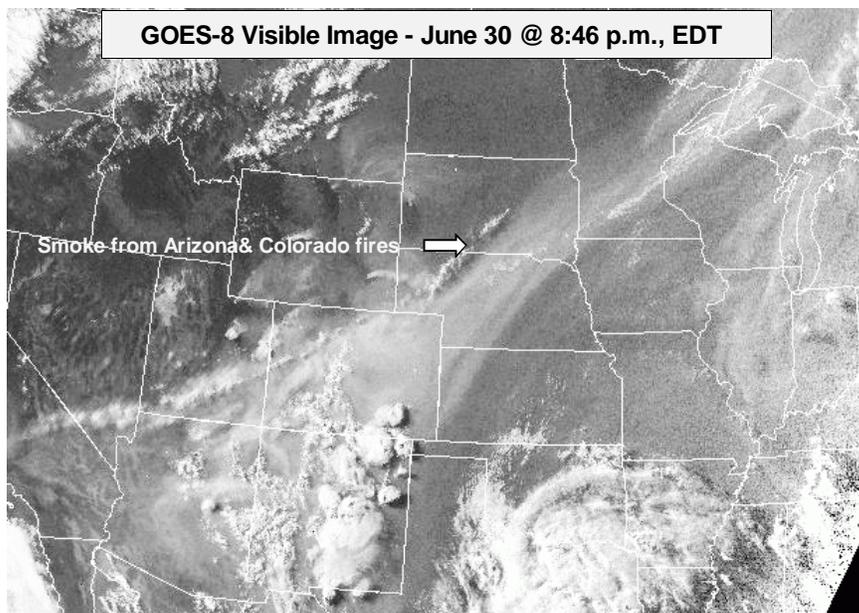
(Continued from front cover)

drought relief but also caused flash flooding in a few locations on the **Plains**, including parts of **southwestern Nebraska**. Very warm, dry weather reduced soil moisture reserves in much of the **Midwest**, where temperatures ranged from 4 to 12°F above normal. Portions of the **western Corn Belt**, including **South Dakota, Nebraska**, and **western Iowa**, remained unfavorably dry, although late-week showers provided much-needed moisture for summer crops approaching or entering reproduction. Meanwhile in the previously wet **Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys**, hot, dry conditions favored winter wheat at harvesting, but left corn and soybeans with diminishing moisture reserves. Farther west, isolated showers developed across the **southern Rockies**, but hot, dry weather led to further drought intensification and maintained heavy irrigation demands elsewhere in the **Southwest**. Meanwhile across the **interior Northwest**, cooler weather eased stress on dryland small grains, although pockets of unfavorable dryness persisted.

Record flooding struck portions of **south-central Texas**, particularly in the **San Antonio and Medina River basins** in the vicinity of **San Antonio**. The **Medina River at San Antonio** crested 35.65 feet above flood stage on the Fourth of July, edging the previous high-water mark by 0.65 foot. Similarly, the **San Antonio River near Falls City** climbed 23.42 feet above flood stage on July 7, surpassing the former record by 1.62 feet. Major flooding also engulfed the **Guadalupe River basin**, where the water rose 21.95 feet above flood stage (on July 6) at **New Braunfels** and 16.97 feet above flood stage (on July 8) in **Cuero**. From June 30 - July 6, **San Antonio** netted 16.16 inches of rain, including 9.52 inches on the first day of July. **San Antonio's** July 1 total was their second-highest 1-day total behind 11.26 inches on October 17, 1998, and surpassed their rainfall record for the entire month of July (previously 8.29 inches in 1990). Only two monthly totals in **San Antonio's** history, 18.07 inches in October 1998 and 15.78 inches in September 1946, were higher than their July 1-6 total of 14.99 inches. All of the rain in **San Antonio** turned a 7.38-inch deficit during the first half of the year into a 7.08-inch surplus by July 6. Elsewhere in **south-central Texas**, unofficial storm-total (late June and early July) rainfall reached 33.55 inches in **Sisterdale (Kendall County)** and 33.75 inches in **Helotes (Bexar County)**.

Although locally heavy rain fell farther north across the **Plains** and **western Corn Belt**, most areas remained hot and dry. **Ogallala, NE**, received more than 6 inches of rain in less than 24 hours on July 5-6. In **Iowa**, **Waterloo** posted daily-record totals twice in 3 days, with 2.71 inches on July 4 and 1.38 inches on July 6. Showers were more widespread in **Florida**, where **Miami** measured 3.64 inches from July 1-6, and in **northern Maine**, where **Caribou** received 3.42 inches during the same period. In contrast, year-to-date (January 1 - July 6) totals included 1.24 inches (12 percent of normal) in **Flagstaff, AZ**, 4.74 inches (43 percent) in **Goodland, KS**, and 5.24 inches (53 percent) in **Rapid City, SD**. July 8 marked the 18<sup>th</sup> consecutive day (June 21 - July 8) of 90°F heat in **Rapid City**, their second-longest such streak behind 22 days in July 1974. Meanwhile in **Colorado**, **Denver's** stretch of 90°F heat ended at 13 days (June 21 - July 3) with a high of 89°F on July 4. That represented **Denver's** sixth-longest such streak in more than 125 years, just shy of the record of 18 days set in 1874 and 1901.

Elsewhere across the Nation, consistent warmth resulted in nearly 100 daily-record highs. On June 30, records for the month included 102°F in **Tooele, UT**, and 98°F in **Northdale, CO**, surpassing by 1°F the stations' records that had been most recently attained in 1988 and 1994, respectively. Record heat also briefly spread into the **East**, tying daily records in locations such as **Portland, ME** (95°F on July 3), and **Baltimore, MD** (100°F on July 4). In addition, the low temperature on



July 3 in **Boston, MA**, was 80°F, the first time that the minimum reading remained at or above 80°F since July 21, 1991, and only the sixth time in more than 100 years. Meanwhile, cool air spread into the **Northwest**, where **Meacham, OR** (33 and 36°F) noted consecutive daily-record lows on July 4 and 5.

Warm weather and scattered showers prevailed in **Hawaii**. Heavier showers were confined to typically wetter windward locations, such as the **Manoa Lyon Arboretum** (2.53 inches in 48 hours from June 30 - July 2) on **southeastern Oahu** and the **Big Island** locations of **Glenwood** (2.45 inches in 48 hours from July 3-5) and **Mountain View** (1.70 inches during the same period). Meanwhile in **Alaska**, cool (as much as 12°F below normal), wet weather affected many interior and western locations, boosting soil moisture reserves and easing the threat of wildfire activity. Through July 6, **Alaskan** wildfires burned nearly 900,000 acres of vegetation, more than 25 percent of the Nation's year-to-date total. July 1-7 rainfall totaled 1.76 inches (503 percent of normal) in **Fairbanks** and 1.05 inches (500 percent) in **Kotzebue**. Most of **Fairbanks'** rain (1.74 inches) fell on July 2, 3, and 5, sandwiched around a daily-record low (40°F) on the Fourth of July.

**Weather Data for Mississippi and the Missouri Bootheel**

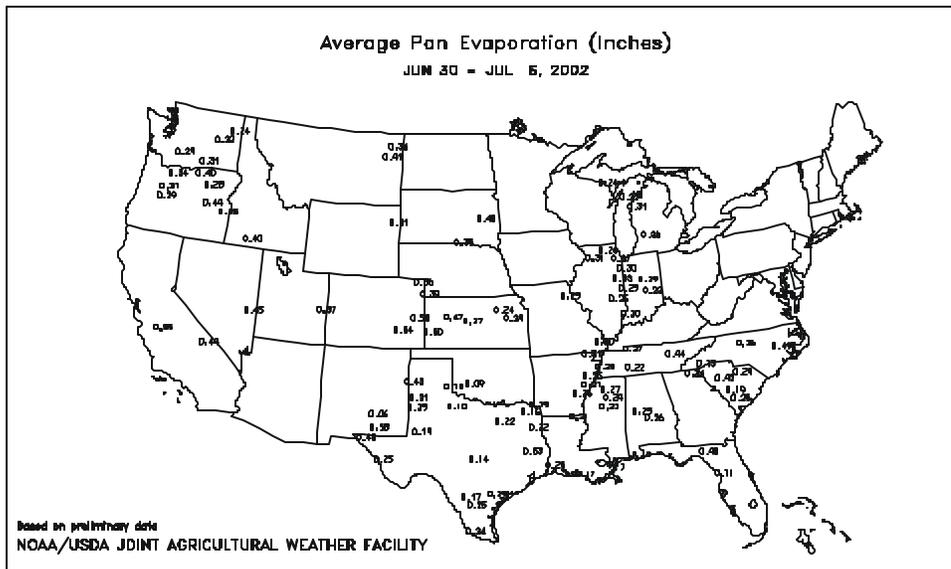
**Weather Data for the Week Ending July 6, 2002**

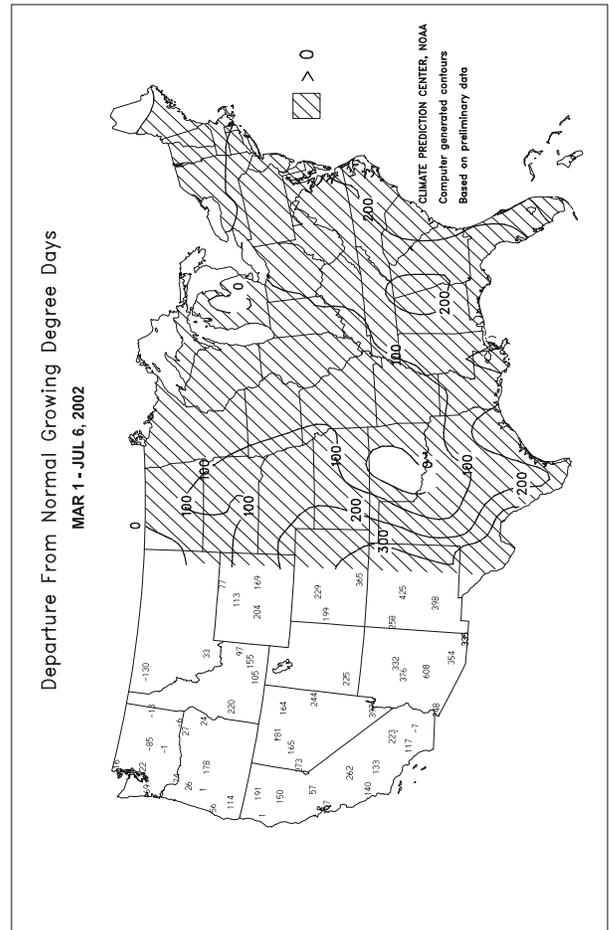
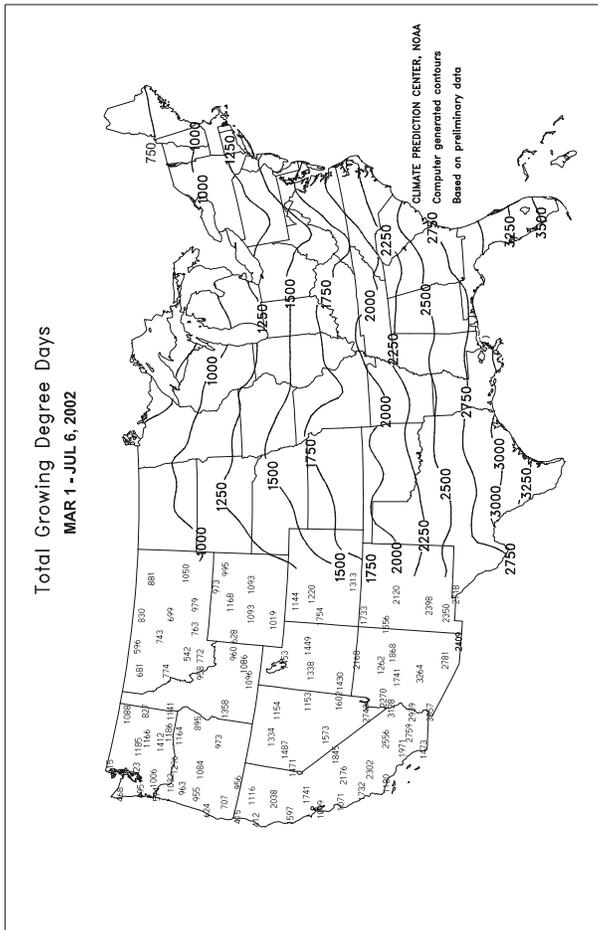
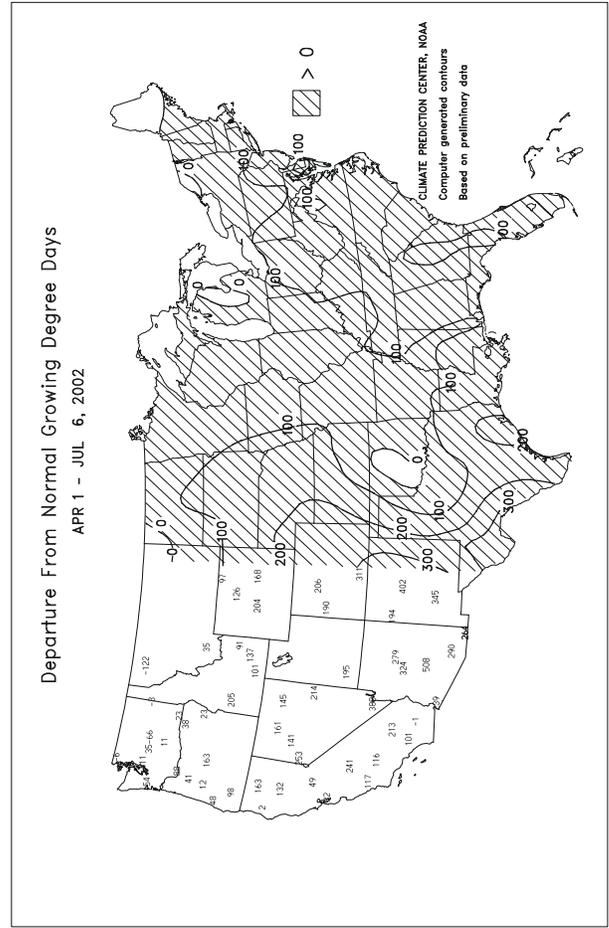
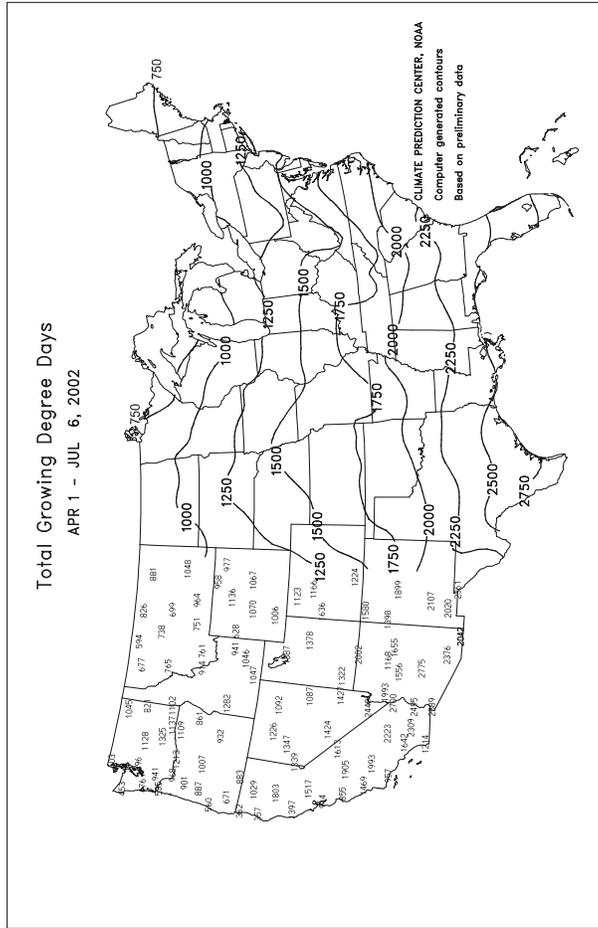
Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC), the Southern Regional Climate Center (SRCC), and the University of Missouri.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jun 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jun 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MS BATESVILLE X	93	69	96	69	81	1	0.04	-1.05	0.04	1.21	20	33.27	105	-	-	6	0	1	0
MS BELZONI X	94	73	97	70	84	2	0.24	-0.86	0.21	1.25	25	-	-	-	-	6	0	2	0
MS CLARKSDALE X	92	73	94	70	83	1	0.00	-1.08	0.00	0.91	15	34.39	109	-	-	6	0	0	0
MS CLEVELAND X	93	72	95	71	83	0	0.00	-1.05	0.00	1.88	32	30.62	94	-	-	6	0	0	0
MS GREENVILLE X	93	73	97	70	83	1	0.11	-0.87	0.10	4.68	87	32.95	103	-	-	6	0	2	0
MS GREENWOOD X	94	70	97	68	82	0	0.00	-1.05	0.00	1.28	24	24.41	77	-	-	6	0	0	0
MS INDIANOLA 1S	93	71	96	68	82	-	0.43	-	0.31	3.71	-	26.11	-	82	77	7	0	3	0
MS INVERNESS 5E	94	73	97	71	84	-	0.44	-	0.38	2.81	-	24.35	-	97	83	7	0	3	0
MS LYON	95	72	98	70	84	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.73	-	-	-	93	81	7	0	1	0
MS MACON	92	72	98	70	82	-	0.64	-	0.45	2.58	-	20.27	-	82	77	5	0	2	0
MS MOORHEAD X	92	74	96	71	83	1	0.00	-1.12	0.00	1.33	25	23.44	73	-	-	7	0	0	0
MS ONWARD	92	71	95	68	82	-	0.00	-	0.00	2.09	-	20.97	-	86	80	6	0	0	0
MS PERTHSHIRE	95	73	98	72	84	-	1.24	-	1.24	2.67	-	-	-	97	83	7	0	1	1
MS ROLLING FORK X	93	72	95	69	83	1	0.10	-0.88	0.10	1.68	33	22.03	68	-	-	7	0	1	0
MS SIDON	93	72	96	69	83	-	0.62	-	0.40	2.73	-	23.87	-	97	83	6	0	3	0
MS STARKVILLE	92	71	96	68	82	-	1.53	-	1.35	2.15	-	-	-	92	79	5	0	4	1
MS TUNICA X	94	73	98	70	84	3	0.00	-1.03	0.00	3.36	55	29.54	93	-	-	7	0	0	0
MS TUNICA 1W	95	72	98	69	84	-	0.00	-	0.00	2.10	-	26.80	-	86	80	7	0	0	0
MS VANCE	94	71	96	70	83	-	0.00	-	0.00	2.24	-	-	-	85	78	7	0	0	0
MS VERONA	94	71	97	69	83	-	2.16	-	2.07	4.12	-	29.60	-	96	78	7	0	2	1
MS VICKSBURG X	90	73	92	70	82	0	0.28	-0.70	0.28	4.75	93	24.81	74	-	-	3	0	1	0
MS YAZOO CITY X	91	71	93	69	81	-1	0.71	-0.20	0.44	3.36	70	27.63	80	-	-	6	0	2	0
MS STONEVILLE X	92	73	94	70	83	1	0.37	-0.59	0.24	4.52	93	32.07	103	94	81	5	0	2	0
MO CARDWELL	95	72	96	70	83	3	0.37	-0.52	0.37	2.94	60	22.24	78	93	78	7	0	1	0
MO CHARLESTON	93	73	96	71	83	5	0.00	-1.38	0.00	3.92	74	28.41	105	95	78	7	0	0	0
MO CLARKTON	96	72	98	70	84	4	0.00	-0.79	0.00	5.38	116	30.93	123	94	78	7	0	0	0
MO DELTA	94	71	96	69	82	3	0.01	-1.04	0.01	4.65	95	36.74	130	94	78	7	0	1	0
MO GLENNONVILLE	94	72	96	68	83	3	0.19	-0.60	0.19	3.35	72	25.63	102	94	77	7	0	1	0
MO PORTAGEVILLE #1	95	74	98	70	84	4	0.00	-0.86	0.00	2.90	56	24.41	88	92	80	7	0	0	0
MO PORTAGEVILLE #2	95	73	98	70	84	4	0.00	-0.86	0.00	1.47	29	23.11	83	98	80	7	0	0	0
MO STEELE	96	74	99	72	85	6	0.01	-1.11	0.01	5.34	89	26.85	92	97	84	7	0	1	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office.  
 \* Based on 1971-2000 normals.

**Weather and Crop Summary:** Typical summer conditions prevailed, with warm weather and widely scattered afternoon thunderstorms. Most locations received below-normal rainfall. Temperatures in Mississippi were near normal, while the Bootheel was warmer than normal. In the Delta, corn was beginning to dent, while corn in the Bootheel was tasseling and silking. Soybeans were flowering in the Delta, with a few locations reporting pod development. Bootheel soybeans were rapidly developing under the hot, dry conditions. Early-planted rice in the Delta was in the early boot stage. Sorghum continued to head and drydown was beginning in some locations. Widespread irrigation was necessary for the Delta's cotton, which continued to bloom.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 6, 2002  
Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jun 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jun 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	90	69	94	67	80	1	0.05	-1.04	0.03	5.37	114	27.94	93	52	3	0	2	0	
AL HUNTSVILLE	94	71	97	69	82	3	0.21	-0.79	0.15	1.91	38	22.61	71	97	58	7	0	2	0
AL MOBILE	91	71	92	69	81	0	1.65	0.31	0.93	4.96	80	23.63	67	97	59	7	0	4	2
AL MONTGOMERY	92	70	97	69	81	0	1.52	0.30	1.52	2.83	55	15.72	51	98	52	7	0	1	1
AK ANCHORAGE	67	52	72	48	60	2	0.08	-0.20	0.07	1.15	88	2.85	62	83	66	0	0	2	0
AK BARROW	37	30	45	27	33	-7	0.10	-0.03	0.05	0.62	144	1.13	114	94	88	0	7	4	0
AK FAIRBANKS	64	47	71	40	56	-7	1.78	1.42	0.80	2.56	150	6.82	183	88	65	0	0	5	2
AK JUNEAU	56	49	63	48	53	-3	1.78	0.95	0.48	5.06	124	18.16	79	97	90	0	0	7	0
AK KODIAK	60	48	64	43	54	2	0.10	-0.96	0.10	7.47	119	38.51	104	90	73	0	0	1	0
AK NOME	51	41	55	36	46	-5	0.81	0.46	0.29	1.09	75	6.40	125	95	83	0	0	5	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	86	55	89	47	71	6	0.02	-0.29	0.02	0.02	3	1.24	12	42	16	0	0	1	0
AZ PHOENIX	109	84	113	82	97	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.19	6	21	13	7	0	0	0
AZ TUCSON	104	75	107	72	90	3	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	0.68	19	21	13	7	0	0	0
AZ YUMA	107	80	111	75	94	1	1.83	1.83	1.83	0.00	0	0.17	16	28	27	7	0	1	1
AR FORT SMITH	89	72	95	70	81	0	1.12	0.30	1.10	4.18	84	27.95	121	98	63	3	0	3	1
AR LITTLE ROCK	92	72	96	69	82	1	0.48	-0.35	0.48	1.90	41	24.44	91	91	50	5	0	1	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	99	73	104	67	86	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.59	34	42	31	7	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	99	68	103	65	84	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	9	2.74	35	57	35	7	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	72	62	74	60	67	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	63	1.58	17	87	72	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	99	67	105	63	83	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.86	50	52	27	7	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	94	59	102	54	76	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	8.36	70	83	28	6	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	69	62	72	61	66	-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.58	21	82	75	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	72	55	79	53	63	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.95	44	83	65	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	95	59	102	55	77	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.61	51	69	39	7	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	86	45	92	40	65	2	0.23	0.08	0.16	0.25	35	1.24	43	77	32	3	0	2	0
CO CO SPRINGS	88	62	96	57	75	7	0.39	-0.11	0.28	1.56	56	3.13	37	67	23	4	0	2	0
CO DENVER INTL	91	61	99	56	76	5	0.70	0.31	0.70	2.15	107	4.38	61	57	25	4	0	1	1
CO GRAND JUNCTION	98	65	103	61	82	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.08	17	1.76	40	32	21	7	0	0	0
CO PUEBLO	96	64	103	62	80	6	0.13	-0.21	0.12	0.56	34	1.48	25	65	36	5	0	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	88	71	95	64	79	7	0.00	-0.82	0.00	4.29	100	19.40	84	75	53	3	0	0	0
CT HARTFORD	91	66	98	59	79	6	0.00	-0.83	0.00	5.19	114	20.27	86	74	42	4	0	0	0
DC WASHINGTON	93	73	99	68	83	5	0.00	-0.75	0.00	3.81	101	14.60	74	71	37	4	0	0	0
DE WILMINGTON	90	69	96	60	80	5	0.00	-0.93	0.00	4.95	113	17.81	80	85	42	3	0	0	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	85	72	89	70	78	-3	4.34	3.06	1.66	15.58	230	26.06	117	98	66	0	0	4	3
FL JACKSONVILLE	89	70	91	69	80	-1	0.01	-1.39	0.01	6.24	95	18.80	78	96	55	4	0	1	0
FL KEY WEST	89	77	93	72	83	-1	1.65	0.86	1.34	6.30	120	14.91	91	89	66	3	0	3	1
FL MIAMI	87	74	91	72	81	-2	4.16	2.62	1.39	19.04	193	33.29	132	93	69	1	0	7	3
FL ORLANDO	87	72	89	71	79	-3	2.23	0.42	0.97	14.27	160	23.05	99	96	69	0	0	5	3
FL PENSACOLA	90	72	92	70	81	-1	3.34	1.57	2.42	6.20	78	22.99	70	93	64	5	0	5	2
FL TALLAHASSEE	93	70	95	69	81	-1	0.25	-1.52	0.14	3.38	40	23.79	71	95	53	6	0	3	0
FL TAMPA	86	73	90	71	80	-2	1.47	0.04	1.38	13.01	193	21.87	114	95	67	1	0	3	1
FL WEST PALM	87	73	90	72	80	-2	2.75	1.14	0.83	22.84	255	40.79	146	93	79	1	0	7	4
GA ATHENS	91	69	94	66	80	1	0.33	-0.63	0.26	5.12	107	23.26	89	93	57	5	0	4	0
GA ATLANTA	90	71	94	68	81	2	0.35	-0.74	0.34	3.16	69	21.81	80	87	56	4	0	2	0
GA AUGUSTA	94	69	98	67	82	2	0.59	-0.33	0.53	5.15	103	17.31	71	93	49	7	0	2	1
GA COLUMBUS	93	72	99	70	83	2	1.83	0.78	1.35	5.94	134	21.96	82	92	45	6	0	4	1
GA MACON	94	69	99	68	82	1	0.02	-0.93	0.02	1.93	44	18.24	73	96	46	7	0	1	0
GA SAVANNAH	91	71	94	69	81	0	0.48	-0.82	0.40	10.57	160	21.41	89	97	57	7	0	3	0
HI HILO	82	70	83	68	76	0	1.63	-0.65	0.61	8.71	93	86.81	138	92	77	0	0	7	2
HI HONOLULU	87	76	88	76	81	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.07	14	9.23	99	75	66	0	0	0	0
HI KAHULUI	85	72	88	70	79	1	0.02	-0.05	0.00	0.03	10	9.06	81	90	75	0	0	1	0
HI LIHUE	85	74	85	73	80	1	0.19	-0.23	0.05	1.62	74	21.06	108	84	76	0	0	6	0
ID BOISE	90	58	96	54	74	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.19	23	3.22	44	52	28	3	0	0	0
ID LEWISTON	82	54	92	50	68	-3	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.45	111	6.12	83	67	37	1	0	0	0
ID POCATELLO	91	57	97	50	74	7	0.22	0.08	0.20	0.45	44	4.37	60	49	28	4	0	2	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	90	71	94	66	80	8	0.23	-0.53	0.19	4.84	113	17.74	102	80	51	5	0	2	0
IL MOLINE	92	70	95	66	81	6	0.00	-0.94	0.00	4.37	80	18.38	94	83	50	6	0	0	0
IL PEORIA	92	72	95	69	82	8	0.00	-0.93	0.00	4.73	102	21.90	119	90	50	6	0	0	0
IL ROCKFORD	91	68	95	64	80	8	0.02	-1.00	0.02	7.49	132	18.64	101	81	53	5	0	1	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	92	71	94	68	81	5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	5.31	119	25.60	139	95	60	7	0	0	0
IN EVANSVILLE	93	71	96	66	82	4	0.01	-0.87	0.01	2.90	60	27.81	113	92	49	7	0	1	0
IN FORT WAYNE	90	67	94	59	79	6	0.00	-0.86	0.00	3.13	66	19.96	106	88	46	5	0	0	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	90	70	93	66	80	5	0.00	-0.98	0.00	3.11	63	24.43	115	86	47	5	0	0	0
IN SOUTH BEND	91	68	94	63	80	8	0.00	-0.92	0.00	1.21	24	17.50	91	77	46	5	0	0	0
IA BURLINGTON	89	70	92	66	80	4	0.00	-1.05	0.00	6.37	119	22.34	117	92	52	4	0	0	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	89	69	92	64	79	5	1.26	0.29	1.22	4.26	80	15.39	92	95	57	5	0	2	1
IA DES MOINES	90	71	92	66	81	6	1.89	0.93	1.29	5.82	108	15.53	88	86	55	6	0	3	2
IA DUBUQUE	87	67	91	63	77	5	1.66	0.83	1.57	10.08	210	21.49	122	84	59	1	0	2	1
IA SIOUX CITY	91	72	97	69	81	7	0.00	-0.77	0.00	3.69	86	11.13	80	85	59	5	0	0	0
IA WATERLOO	90	70	94	66	80	7	1.70	0.68	1.16	4.89	86	14.46	85	94	65	5	0	3	1
KS CONCORDIA	93	70	97	65	81	3	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.98	21	8.08	53	86	45	6	0	0	0
KS DODGE CITY	89	67	94	65	78	-1	0.19	-0.51	0.19	1.63	44	5.35	44	92	41	4	0	1	0
KS GOODLAND	91	66	101	62	79	5	0.25	-0.50	0.24	1.92	49	4.67	42	84	54	4	0	2	0
KS TOPEKA	89	71	95	68	80	3	0.00	-0.94	0.00	4.12	72	16.63	90	90	58	3	0	0	0

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 6, 2002

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jun 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jun 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	87	69	92	68	78	-2	0.22	-0.60	0.18	5.59	113	16.31	100	89	60	4	0	2	0
	JACKSON	87	67	90	63	77	3	0.16	-0.88	0.12	5.14	92	27.77	106	96	57	2	0	2	0
	LEXINGTON	93	69	96	63	81	6	0.01	-1.06	0.01	2.70	49	23.61	95	85	44	6	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	94	75	96	64	84	6	0.00	-0.91	0.00	4.10	90	29.48	121	81	43	6	0	0	0
LA	PADUCAH	96	71	98	70	83	5	0.30	-0.83	0.30	1.13	21	30.89	115	97	43	7	0	1	0
	BATON ROUGE	90	72	93	71	81	0	1.23	-0.09	0.81	5.17	80	26.80	79	97	57	3	0	5	1
	LAKE CHARLES	90	75	94	73	82	0	0.31	-0.97	0.25	13.77	192	29.98	103	96	65	3	0	3	0
	NEW ORLEANS	90	75	93	74	83	1	0.94	-0.68	0.84	5.77	70	20.59	60	91	63	6	0	3	1
	SHREVEPORT	92	73	95	71	82	0	0.29	-0.76	0.17	2.58	43	18.62	65	93	53	6	0	4	0
ME	CARIBOU	76	59	89	54	68	4	3.43	2.64	1.49	6.63	166	21.16	121	97	71	0	0	6	3
	PORTLAND	83	63	95	56	73	6	0.11	-0.63	0.07	4.45	114	22.36	96	92	61	2	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	94	69	100	61	81	5	0.00	-0.81	0.00	2.39	58	15.76	74	75	40	5	0	0	0
MA	BOSTON	89	71	97	64	80	7	0.00	-0.70	0.00	4.78	125	20.54	95	75	47	4	0	0	0
	WORCESTER	85	66	91	59	75	6	0.00	-0.91	0.00	4.85	101	22.10	90	90	48	2	0	0	0
MI	ALPENA	86	63	96	50	74	9	0.99	0.37	0.98	3.97	129	14.84	112	93	45	4	0	2	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	88	65	92	55	77	7	0.00	-0.87	0.00	2.06	47	15.36	88	84	45	4	0	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	87	60	92	43	74	8	0.03	-0.57	0.03	1.97	57	13.25	100	80	47	2	0	1	0
	LANSING	89	62	94	49	76	7	0.00	-0.72	0.00	1.67	40	11.54	75	77	47	5	0	0	0
	MUSKOGON	86	66	90	57	76	7	0.00	-0.48	0.00	3.23	108	14.47	96	73	54	1	0	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	85	64	94	47	75	7	0.00	-0.79	0.00	2.42	61	14.65	93	89	48	3	0	0	0
MN	DULUTH	82	59	91	51	71	7	0.08	-0.94	0.07	5.83	114	13.51	98	81	52	1	0	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	82	54	93	48	68	3	2.89	2.02	2.13	11.18	237	15.15	137	91	53	2	0	5	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	90	73	97	63	81	9	0.63	-0.32	0.43	8.93	173	17.24	120	78	54	3	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	86	68	91	60	77	8	0.00	-1.01	0.00	8.27	170	16.70	111	86	62	1	0	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	89	66	95	55	78	9	0.03	-0.84	0.03	4.95	94	13.96	106	91	44	3	0	1	0
MS	JACKSON	91	71	94	67	81	0	1.50	0.48	0.97	5.25	112	27.83	88	95	54	7	0	5	1
	MERIDIAN	91	68	96	67	80	-1	0.25	-0.95	0.24	3.10	62	20.05	59	99	60	6	0	2	0
	TUPELO	93	71	96	69	82	2	2.42	1.48	2.41	3.95	70	31.95	98	94	56	6	0	2	1
MO	COLUMBIA	91	68	94	65	80	4	0.21	-0.64	0.11	3.50	74	23.09	110	94	55	6	0	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	90	70	95	68	80	3	0.50	-0.52	0.44	1.96	37	16.94	89	93	59	3	0	4	0
	SAINT LOUIS	93	75	95	72	84	5	0.47	-0.44	0.47	5.73	126	25.44	125	83	52	7	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	90	68	94	66	79	2	0.52	-0.52	0.52	1.54	26	23.11	101	91	55	3	0	1	1
MT	BILLINGS	90	58	95	54	74	4	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.45	67	5.43	61	49	21	3	0	0	0
	BUTTE	81	41	87	36	61	0	0.01	-0.36	0.01	2.59	109	5.73	79	78	20	0	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	85	54	93	50	69	1	1.55	1.09	1.28	4.91	190	7.47	122	69	29	1	0	5	1
	GREAT FALLS	82	47	90	41	65	1	0.04	-0.30	0.03	5.07	200	8.37	97	73	22	1	0	2	0
	HAVRE	83	49	89	42	66	0	0.03	-0.34	0.03	4.67	211	7.10	110	65	30	0	0	1	0
	KALISPELL	76	43	87	35	59	-2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	1.94	73	6.56	68	84	39	0	0	0	0
	MISSOULA	79	46	90	40	63	-2	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.04	155	7.78	100	79	40	1	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	92	70	99	67	81	6	0.00	-0.73	0.00	1.73	40	8.33	58	80	50	5	0	0	0
	LINCOLN	93	71	98	69	82	5	1.04	0.28	1.04	1.21	29	11.05	74	86	49	6	0	1	1
	NORFOLK	91	71	96	69	81	7	0.00	-0.92	0.00	3.45	68	9.25	62	82	54	5	0	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	92	69	98	64	80	7	0.13	-0.59	0.13	2.33	62	5.85	52	79	41	5	0	1	0
	OMAHA	92	74	97	71	83	7	0.14	-0.74	0.13	2.22	47	11.24	71	81	51	5	0	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	94	63	101	59	78	6	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.60	19	2.18	22	70	34	6	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	93	69	97	61	81	9	0.47	-0.28	0.47	0.96	26	6.67	62	69	45	6	0	1	0
NV	ELY	93	50	98	49	71	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.06	8	2.10	38	28	12	7	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	107	82	110	77	94	4	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	0.10	4	20	15	7	0	0	0
	RENO	96	59	100	55	78	9	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.10	19	2.76	62	39	18	7	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	96	53	100	47	74	4	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.12	16	3.89	78	38	20	7	0	0	0
NH	CONCORD	88	64	95	57	76	7	0.00	-0.74	0.00	5.33	143	19.96	108	93	46	3	0	0	0
NJ	NEWARK	92	73	100	65	82	6	0.00	-0.94	0.00	5.80	138	19.21	81	63	41	3	0	0	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	93	68	101	63	81	3	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.18	22	1.00	29	42	20	4	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	86	66	93	59	76	6	0.01	-0.79	0.01	5.46	123	19.70	103	87	51	3	0	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	81	63	89	55	72	5	0.45	-0.42	0.45	7.54	166	24.64	126	84	58	0	0	1	0
	BUFFALO	84	66	88	56	75	5	0.05	-0.72	0.05	1.52	34	21.06	108	86	52	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	86	67	92	57	77	8	0.00	-0.71	0.00	4.29	108	20.24	123	83	56	3	0	0	0
	SYRACUSE	86	67	93	58	77	7	0.00	-0.96	0.00	5.35	118	21.81	114	86	53	4	0	0	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	87	64	90	63	76	4	0.16	-0.72	0.14	5.45	106	19.92	78	96	56	1	0	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	94	68	99	66	81	2	0.10	-0.70	0.08	1.34	33	16.64	73	90	42	7	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	92	68	95	67	80	3	1.40	0.44	0.58	5.15	118	15.73	71	87	42	5	0	4	2
	HATTERAS	84	73	86	68	78	0	0.01	-0.89	0.01	9.00	196	28.58	108	91	64	0	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	95	69	100	66	82	4	0.00	-0.90	0.00	2.34	56	16.06	72	85	44	6	0	0	0
	WILMINGTON	89	71	96	66	80	0	0.07	-1.51	0.06	3.35	50	14.58	55	97	52	3	0	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	92	60	102	48	76	8	0.63	0.03	0.63	2.16	69	5.11	59	65	30	4	0	1	1
	DICKINSON	90	56	101	51	73	6	0.00	-0.65	0.00	2.86	74	5.83	62	77	24	4	0	0	0
	FARGO	89	64	97	53	76	7	0.30	-0.42	0.30	5.06	123	10.66	100	80	38	2	0	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	84	59	94	53	72	4	0.38	-0.32	0.36	6.41	177	9.29	101	89	40	2	0	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	86	60	94	50	73	4	0.52	-0.24	0.52	2.70	73	5.03	54	85	37	1	0	1	1
	WILLISTON	87	54	96	44	71	4	0.09	-0.46	0.09	3.92	139	7.85	106	70	33	1	0	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	88	66	93	57	77	6	0.04	-0.83	0.03	3.14	73	22.38	114	83	48	4	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	91	68	95	64	80	5	0.00	-0.87	0.00	3.56	69	26.31	113	86	47	5	0	0	0
	CLEVELAND	88	69	95	59	78	7	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.92	20	19.13	100	85	45	4	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	90	68	96	60	79	5	0.00	-1.04	0.00	3.47	70	21.19	108	80	45	4	0	0	0
	DAYTON	90	68	94	56	79	5	0.00	-0.90	0.00	3.26	65	21.92	103	83	44	4	0		

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 6, 2002

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jun 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jun 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	92	67	97	59	80	8	0.00	-0.75	0.00	2.02	46	16.92	98	77	41	5	0	0	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	86	63	92	53	75	6	0.00	-0.99	0.00	3.75	79	21.64	114	83	48	4	0	0	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	84	69	90	67	76	-5	2.84	2.05	2.33	7.40	140	20.32	104	97	68	1	0	4	1
OR TULSA	87	71	95	69	79	-3	0.52	-0.29	0.44	3.42	63	18.29	81	95	68	3	0	2	0
OR ASTORIA	67	49	73	46	58	-1	0.02	-0.39	0.01	2.34	80	35.46	99	91	67	0	0	2	0
OR BURNS	85	47	90	42	66	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.40	55	3.46	56	59	28	1	0	0	0
OR EUGENE	78	48	85	46	63	-1	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.67	39	19.28	69	90	63	0	0	0	0
OR MEDFORD	88	54	94	50	71	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.03	4	6.64	69	74	29	3	0	0	0
OR PENDLETON	80	51	89	47	66	-4	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.30	151	6.04	85	63	37	0	0	0	0
OR PORTLAND	75	54	85	51	64	-2	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.57	88	18.93	96	80	55	0	0	0	0
PA SALEM	76	51	84	48	63	-2	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.26	78	21.50	99	83	54	0	0	0	0
PA ALLENTOWN	89	65	95	57	77	5	0.00	-0.93	0.00	4.65	97	18.61	83	83	47	3	0	0	0
PA ERIE	84	67	89	55	76	5	0.00	-0.86	0.00	2.82	56	24.80	126	75	58	0	0	0	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	91	69	98	63	80	5	0.00	-0.85	0.00	2.38	52	18.42	87	84	40	3	0	0	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	92	72	99	66	82	6	0.00	-0.91	0.00	3.73	91	16.49	77	68	44	4	0	0	0
PA PITTSBURGH	88	66	93	60	77	5	0.02	-0.94	0.02	2.65	54	16.98	85	83	41	3	0	1	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	87	63	94	54	75	4	0.02	-0.92	0.02	3.98	83	17.38	92	90	47	3	0	1	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	89	64	96	57	77	6	0.01	-1.04	0.01	4.27	80	20.75	97	87	43	3	0	1	0
RI PROVIDENCE	90	70	98	64	80	8	0.00	-0.70	0.00	3.37	85	20.81	87	76	51	4	0	0	0
SC BEAUFORT	91	73	94	70	82	1	0.23	-1.06	0.23	7.55	110	16.69	70	98	58	5	0	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	91	72	96	69	81	0	0.25	-1.16	0.16	5.98	84	19.32	78	95	57	4	0	3	0
SC COLUMBIA	96	72	100	68	84	3	0.00	-1.24	0.00	0.63	10	19.60	78	84	46	7	0	0	0
SD GREENVILLE	94	70	97	67	82	4	0.49	-0.46	0.20	1.01	21	16.97	63	88	42	7	0	3	0
SD ABERDEEN	91	66	99	57	79	9	0.40	-0.33	0.23	1.62	39	5.46	50	80	49	5	0	2	0
SD HURON	95	72	103	67	84	12	0.00	-0.71	0.00	1.29	33	6.96	58	79	36	6	0	0	0
SD RAPID CITY	95	65	100	58	80	11	0.03	-0.48	0.03	0.45	14	5.31	53	66	22	7	0	1	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	92	73	97	69	83	11	0.00	-0.70	0.00	2.57	63	8.52	66	78	54	6	0	0	0
TN BRISTOL	90	64	92	62	77	3	2.30	1.34	2.13	4.29	91	18.75	81	10	46	5	0	3	1
TN CHATTANOOGA	94	70	97	68	82	3	0.06	-1.01	0.06	2.29	47	22.94	77	89	53	7	0	1	0
TN KNOXVILLE	92	70	95	67	81	4	1.11	0.05	0.88	5.02	101	31.46	115	93	51	6	0	2	1
TN MEMPHIS	94	76	97	71	85	3	0.29	-0.76	0.17	2.51	48	27.72	92	83	46	7	0	3	0
TX NASHVILLE	92	71	95	67	81	3	2.93	2.05	2.30	4.39	91	29.00	110	95	53	6	0	3	2
TX ABILENE	80	69	84	67	75	-7	7.95	7.50	5.67	8.60	250	17.93	157	97	81	0	0	6	2
TX AMARILLO	87	66	95	63	77	-1	0.31	-0.32	0.22	1.85	49	6.96	70	91	47	3	0	2	0
TX AUSTIN	86	72	93	69	79	-4	4.56	4.06	1.58	8.62	203	14.23	80	96	79	3	0	6	3
TX BEAUMONT	92	75	96	71	84	2	0.03	-1.34	0.02	5.27	68	17.22	57	98	56	7	0	2	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	90	78	92	77	84	1	0.42	-0.12	0.27	2.03	60	5.94	53	92	67	6	0	2	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	90	77	93	72	84	1	0.64	0.10	0.38	1.84	46	5.75	39	95	67	5	0	3	0
TX DEL RIO	88	73	94	70	80	-5	0.13	-0.38	0.09	3.23	117	6.63	71	90	73	2	0	2	0
TX EL PASO	100	71	103	64	86	2	0.54	0.26	0.54	0.89	80	2.11	75	65	20	7	0	1	1
TX FORT WORTH	87	71	91	69	79	-5	2.09	1.64	0.88	4.31	119	28.62	148	95	68	2	0	4	2
TX GALVESTON	88	80	93	78	84	0	0.05	-0.82	0.03	5.34	112	16.09	79	89	71	1	0	2	0
TX HOUSTON	91	76	97	73	83	0	0.09	-0.80	0.08	4.63	76	14.72	59	98	65	4	0	2	0
TX LUBBOCK	86	66	90	63	76	-3	0.87	0.30	0.57	3.93	114	8.82	98	94	67	1	0	3	1
TX MIDLAND	92	69	93	67	81	0	0.13	-0.28	0.12	0.30	15	2.73	45	85	54	7	0	2	0
TX SAN ANGELO	84	70	88	67	77	-4	0.60	0.29	0.24	1.48	53	4.97	48	87	69	0	0	4	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	86	73	91	71	80	-3	16.16	15.57	9.52	16.47	344	24.51	141	97	71	2	0	7	6
TX VICTORIA	89	75	94	72	82	-1	2.24	1.39	0.86	6.42	113	13.65	67	94	65	4	0	3	3
TX WACO	87	72	92	70	79	-5	2.26	1.72	1.17	3.87	109	13.66	77	94	77	3	0	5	1
TX WICHITA FALLS	84	69	88	66	77	-6	1.97	1.48	0.71	6.43	157	17.66	113	96	76	0	0	6	2
UT SALT LAKE CITY	97	68	100	63	83	8	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.18	21	7.10	74	44	16	7	0	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	87	64	95	55	76	7	1.02	0.16	0.82	7.75	186	19.54	118	94	53	4	0	3	1
VA LYNCHBURG	92	65	97	61	78	4	0.55	-0.43	0.29	1.29	28	14.55	64	85	43	5	0	3	0
VA NORFOLK	89	72	95	65	80	2	0.00	-1.04	0.00	4.28	92	20.70	89	86	48	4	0	0	0
VA RICHMOND	94	69	100	62	81	4	0.32	-0.61	0.32	1.88	43	16.59	75	82	41	5	0	1	0
VA ROANOKE	93	68	96	64	80	5	0.44	-0.43	0.44	1.84	42	12.97	58	78	50	5	0	1	0
VA WASH/DULLES	92	67	97	59	79	4	0.00	-0.83	0.00	3.62	76	17.00	79	82	46	5	0	0	0
WA OLYMPIA	70	45	80	40	57	-4	0.09	-0.19	0.07	1.70	84	28.80	107	92	56	0	0	3	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	65	43	73	38	54	-3	0.57	-0.01	0.26	4.61	116	55.45	103	96	72	0	0	4	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	69	53	77	51	61	-3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.73	102	20.61	108	83	59	0	0	0	0
WA SPOKANE	75	47	86	42	61	-5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.50	111	6.69	74	67	28	0	0	0	0
WA YAKIMA	80	45	88	40	62	-5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.71	104	3.59	82	76	35	0	0	0	0
WV BECKLEY	84	60	87	55	72	2	0.39	-0.65	0.38	2.76	57	20.23	90	93	57	0	0	2	0
WV CHARLESTON	89	65	93	59	77	4	0.19	-0.86	0.19	3.79	76	23.08	101	98	52	3	0	1	0
WV ELKINS	85	58	89	49	72	3	0.17	-0.91	0.17	3.43	62	25.59	105	10	49	0	0	1	0
WV HUNTINGTON	90	67	93	62	78	3	0.11	-0.82	0.09	3.30	71	25.49	113	94	47	4	0	3	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	88	67	95	53	78	8	0.26	-0.65	0.17	7.10	141	18.96	124	89	49	3	0	3	0
WI GREEN BAY	86	66	93	55	76	7	0.51	-0.28	0.51	5.20	127	15.19	111	86	56	3	0	1	1
WI LA CROSSE	88	69	94	61	79	6	0.88	-0.10	0.73	7.29	151	17.04	108	86	48	3	0	3	1
WI MADISON	88	68	93	56	78	7	0.00	-0.92	0.00	3.70	77	14.56	90	71	52	2	0	0	0
WI MILWAUKEE	87	69	95	61	78	7	0.00	-0.84	0.00	3.13	73	13.70	80	79	59	4	0	0	0
WY CASPER	95	57	100	49	76	8	0.27	-0.01	0.27	0.78	47	3.55	46	55	29	7	0	1	0
WY CHEYENNE	89	60	97	55	75	9	0.11	-0.38	0.07	0.79	31	3.89	46	59	29	3	0	3	0
WY LANDER	93	61	96	57	77	8	0.16	-0.03	0.16	0.41	31	4.47	55	39	21	5	0	1	0
WY SHERIDAN	94	56	101	48	75	9	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.65	28	4.48	51	62	35	6	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to change. In the past, precipitation totals from a number of stations have been incomplete.

## June Weather and Crop Summary

### Weather

*Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB*

Hot, mostly dry weather brought worsening drought conditions from southern California to the High Plains (excluding Montana). The drought continued to severely stress dryland agricultural interests, strain irrigation reserves, and foster the spread of numerous wildfires. Farther north, beneficial showers eased stress on pastures and spring-sown small grains in North Dakota, Montana, and portions of the interior Northwest. However, several rounds of heavy rain flooded parts of the Red River Valley and adjacent areas in northern Minnesota. Meanwhile, most of the Midwest experienced above-normal temperatures and a gradual drying trend during June. By month's end, soil moisture remained mostly adequate in the previously saturated Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, but heat and dryness increased stress on corn and soybeans in the western Corn Belt, including South Dakota, Nebraska, and western Iowa. Farther south, heavy showers eased or eliminated citrus irrigation requirements across Peninsular Florida. Despite scattered showers elsewhere in the South, soil moisture shortages continued to stress rain-fed summer crops in several areas, including the lower Rio Grande Valley, southern portions of the Delta, and most locations from the Florida panhandle to the southern Mid-Atlantic region. In contrast, torrential rainfall developed across south-central Texas at month's end, sparking early-July flooding.

Widespread above-normal June precipitation was confined to Florida's peninsula and the Nation's northern tier, including much of the Northeast and areas from the northern Rockies to the upper Great Lakes region. Pockets of above-normal rainfall were scattered across the Midwestern and South-Central States. In contrast, little or no rain fell in California and the Southwest, while only light amounts were observed in other areas, including the western Corn Belt and the southern Mid-Atlantic region.

Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 3°F below normal along the California coast and in Montana and Florida. Readings were near normal across the remainder of the South, but as much as 5°F below normal in northern New England. Warmer-than-normal weather prevailed elsewhere, averaging up to 5°F above normal in the western Corn Belt, 3 to 7°F above normal on the central High Plains, and generally 3 to 5°F above normal in the Southwest.

June wildfires consumed nearly 2 million acres of vegetation in June, bringing the Nation's total to nearly 2.9 million acres (more than 260 percent [%] of the 10-year average) during the first half of 2002. Near Show Low, AZ, the Rodeo/Chediski Complex scorched almost 470,000 acres (and consumed more than 400 structures), accounting for more than two-thirds of the Southwest's June wildfire acreage. Farther north, the Hayman Fire, near Denver, CO, burned about 138,000 acres and more than 600 structures.

Parts of the Southwest completed their driest July-June period on record. In Arizona, Tucson's 4.22-inch total (35% of normal) edged their July 1973 - June 1974 record of 4.24 inches. In addition, Tucson closed June with a 93<sup>rd</sup> consecutive day without a drop of rain, breaking their 1909 record of 90 days. July-June rainfall records in southern California included 4.42 inches (29% of normal) in downtown Los Angeles, 3.02 inches (28%) in San Diego, and 0.41 inch (8%) in Palm Springs. The Los Angeles and San Diego records had stood since 1960-61. Phoenix, AZ, completed their driest first half of a year on record (0.19 inch, or 6% of normal), eclipsing the January-June 1904 standard of 0.49 inch.

Phoenix also experienced well-above-normal June temperatures, noting their second-hottest June on record, with an average reading of 93.4°F (4.8°F above normal). Farther north, near-record to record June heat also gripped the central High Plains. It was the hottest June on record in Cheyenne, WY (67.7°F, or 6.2°F above normal), breaking their 1988 record of 67.4°F. June temperatures were the second-highest on record in locations such as Goodland, KS (76.9°F, or 7.3°F above normal), just missing their 1911 standard of 77.1°F, and Sidney, NE (71.2°F, or 6.2°F above normal), falling short of their 1956 record of 73.1°F. A late-month heat wave pushed temperatures to June-record levels in several locations from the Southwest to the northern Plains:

#### Monthly Record Highs (°F) in Selected Locations, June 28-30

Location	Record	Previous Record/Date
<b>June 28</b>		
Timber Lake, SD	107	105 in June 1988
Rapid City, SD	108	106 on June 24, 1988 and June 29, 1961
<b>June 29</b>		
Alliance, NE	105	105 on June 23, 1954
Chadron, NE	108	107 on June 19, 1989
Timber Lake, SD	108	107 on June 28, 2002
Rapid City, SD	109	108 on June 28, 2002
Bismarck, ND	111	107 on June 27, 1988 and June 30, 1921
<b>June 30</b>		
Park City, UT	92	92 on June 29, 1984
Eureka, NV	98	98 on June 22, 1954
Northdale, CO	98	97 on June 29, 1994 and earlier
Tooele, UT	102	101 on June 24, 1988

The only higher temperature ever recorded in Bismarck, ND, was 114°F on July 6, 1936. In South Dakota, Sioux Falls' high of 101°F on June 29 represented their first triple-digit heat since August 8, 1995. The heat aggravated the effects of long-term drought, reflected by the second-driest first half of a year in Sheridan, WY (4.49 inches, or 53% of normal). June dryness reached record proportions in scattered locations, including Rapid City, SD (0.42 inch, or 15% of normal), Lincoln, NE (0.17 inch, or 5%), and Columbia, SC (0.63 inch, or 13%). To the north, however, periods of heavy rain brought near-record to record June wetness. International Falls, MN, netted 8.30 inches (209% of normal) during the month, breaking their June 1941 record of 8.19 inches. Much of International Falls' rain (5.25 inches) fell on June 9-10. The NWS office in Grand Forks, ND, collected 7.05 inches (235% of normal) during the month, including 5.07 inches on June 9. Record crests were established in Minnesota along the Roseau River at Roseau (6.5 feet above flood stage, exceeding the April 1996 level by 1.4 feet) and the Wild Rice River at Twin Valley (6.8 feet above flood stage on June 9, surpassing the April 1997 high-water mark by about 0.4 foot). Farther west, Cut Bank, MT, received a June 8-10 total of 4.29 inches, breaking their 3-day record of 4.08 inches, set in June 1948. Great Falls, MT, netted 2.24 inches on June 10, their highest 1-day total since 2.50 inches fell on May 25, 1980, and greatest single-day total in June since 2.28 inches fell on June 8, 1964. The other area hit by heavy rain in June was Peninsular Florida, where West Palm Beach broke their June 1966 record of 17.91 inches with a 20.16-inch total (160% of normal). Elsewhere in Florida, Tampa posted their tenth-highest June total (11.57 inches, or 210% of normal), marking their wettest June since 13.75 inches fell in 1974.

Fairly typical June weather prevailed in Hawaii, with trade winds providing near- to below-normal rainfall. The exception was windward portions of the Big Island, where totals reached 12.03 inches (165% of normal) in Glenwood and 9.87 inches (105%) in Mountain View. Glenwood reported measurable rainfall on every

June day except the first day of the month. In contrast, only 0.07 inch (16% of normal) fell in Honolulu, Oahu, although their year-to-date total (9.23 inches, or 99%) remained near normal.

In southern Alaska, beneficial precipitation eased a 3-month dry spell, but pockets of dryness returned to interior and western parts of the State. Monthly precipitation totals included 8.38 inches (156% of normal) in Kodiak and 6.51 inches (138%) on Annette Island. Farther north, only 0.30 inch (26% of normal) fell in Nome, while interior Alaska totals included 0.76 inch (52%) in McGrath and 0.78 inch (56%) in Fairbanks. Temperatures averaged within 2°F of normal statewide, except up to 4°F of normal in southwestern Alaska.

## Fieldwork

*Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS*

Hot weather quickly ripened winter wheat fields and promoted rapid emergence and growth of spring-planted row crops in the Great Plains and Corn Belt. Dry weather aided winter wheat harvest, but soil moisture reserves diminished, stressing crops in the Great Plains and Corn Belt, especially near the end of the month. In the South, heavy rains boosted soil moisture reserves and maintained crop conditions along the western Gulf Coast. Interior areas of the lower Mississippi Valley and most of the Southeast also received beneficial precipitation, but amounts varied considerably. Abnormally dry weather stressed crops on the Atlantic Coastal Plain and delayed planting, emergence, and growth on the southern High Plains. In the Southwest, producers irrigated crops to maintain healthy development.

Corn was 98 percent (%) planted on June 9, slightly less than the 5-year average. Planting remained active in the eastern Corn Belt, despite additional rain delays. Most of the acreage remaining to be planted at the end of the week was in Indiana and Ohio. Warm weather and adequate soil moisture supported quick emergence in the eastern Corn Belt and promoted rapid vegetative growth in the western Corn Belt. By June 16, the crop was 97% emerged. On June 23, crop development ranged from barely emerged in many areas of the eastern Corn Belt to chest-high in some western Corn Belt fields. Five percent of the crop was at or beyond the silking stage at the end of the month. However, silking in the Corn Belt was mostly confined to the lower Missouri and lower Ohio River Valleys, where 30% of the Kentucky acreage and 21% of the Missouri crop was silking. Hot winds and dry soils stressed many fields in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains near the end of the month, while rain improved crop conditions in Indiana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Soybean planting progressed behind normal during the first half of the month, but neared completion slightly ahead of normal, advancing to 97% complete on June 23. Planting neared completion by June 9 across the northern and western Corn Belt. Meanwhile, planting remained active across the central and eastern Corn Belt, interior Delta, and central Great Plains, even though some areas received additional, unneeded precipitation. After midmonth, planting was most active along the Ohio and Tennessee River Valleys, but planting also remained active in parts of the lower Mississippi Valley and eastern Corn Belt. Above-normal temperatures and adequate topsoil moisture aided emergence and growth in most areas of the Corn Belt, northern Great Plains, and lower Mississippi Valley during the month. By June 23, most fields were emerged in the western Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. Near the end of the month, fields rapidly emerged in the eastern Corn Belt and interior Delta. On June 30, emergence was 96% complete, 1 percentage point ahead of the average for this date. In addition, 6% of the acreage was blooming at the end of June, as

fields rapidly entered the bloom stage in the lower Mississippi Valley. In the Corn Belt, Iowa led progress with 16% blooming. Conditions deteriorated in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains, where soil moisture reserves quickly diminished.

Above-normal temperatures promoted winter wheat development in the eastern Corn Belt, across most of the central and northern Great Plains, and in the Pacific Northwest during June. However, below-normal temperatures delayed heading in Montana, especially near midmonth. Cooler-than-normal weather also delayed ripening in parts of the southern Great Plains. Despite ample heat in most areas, heading neared completion slightly later than normal, as 96% of the acreage was headed on June 23, compared with the average of 98%. Harvest accelerated in the lower Mississippi Valley and along the Atlantic Coastal Plain early in the month and progressed with only brief rain delays in most areas. Early-month harvest progress in Oklahoma was abruptly halted by widespread heavy rain, but harvest steadily advanced in most areas of the southern Great Plains during June. Harvest began in the Corn Belt and central Great Plains near midmonth and was aided by mostly dry weather after midmonth. At the end of June, 61% of the acreage was harvested, 14 percentage points more than the average for this date. Harvest neared completion in Arkansas and Oklahoma, but had not begun in the northern Great Plains or Pacific Northwest.

Ninety-four percent of the cotton acreage was planted on June 9, slightly ahead of the 93-percent average for this date. Planting remained active in the southern Great Plains early in the month, but was nearly complete in the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast. Seasonal temperatures and timely showers favored development across most of the South during June. However, conditions deteriorated along the Atlantic Coastal Plain and southern High Plains due to increasing moisture shortages and late-month heat. At the end of June, 63% of the acreage was at or beyond the squaring stage, and 18% was setting bolls. Normally, 62% would be squaring and 15% would be setting bolls by June 30.

Barley and spring wheat were 95 and 93% emerged, respectively, on June 9, slightly ahead of their 5-year averages. Warm daytime temperatures aided early-month emergence of the barley and spring wheat fields in North Dakota, while rain improved crop conditions in Montana, and moisture shortages stressed fields in South Dakota. Hot weather promoted development of both crops during most of the month. But on June 30, barley fields at the heading stage lagged 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average of 39%, and spring wheat at the heading stage was 9 percentage points behind the 41-percent average. Development of both crops lagged across most of the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest, but spring wheat progressed ahead of normal in South Dakota. Crop conditions deteriorated in many areas due to moisture shortages, but fields in Minnesota suffered due to excessive moisture.

Ninety-six percent of the oat crop was emerged on June 9, equaling last year's pace and the 5-year average. Soil moisture supplies were adequate to support development across most of the Corn Belt, but conditions declined in South Dakota and Nebraska due to a combination of excessive heat and dry soils. Fields entered the heading stage far ahead of normal in Nebraska and well ahead of normal in Iowa. Meanwhile, development lagged in the upper Mississippi Valley and eastern Corn Belt. Hot weather promoted rapid development in the Great Plains and Corn Belt near the end of the month. However, slow heading in North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin held progress slightly behind the 63-percent average on June 30. Conditions deteriorated in Minnesota due to excessive rain and slow drainage.

Ninety-six percent of the rice crop was emerged on June 9, compared with the average of 95%. Above-normal temperatures promoted rapid emergence in California and Missouri and

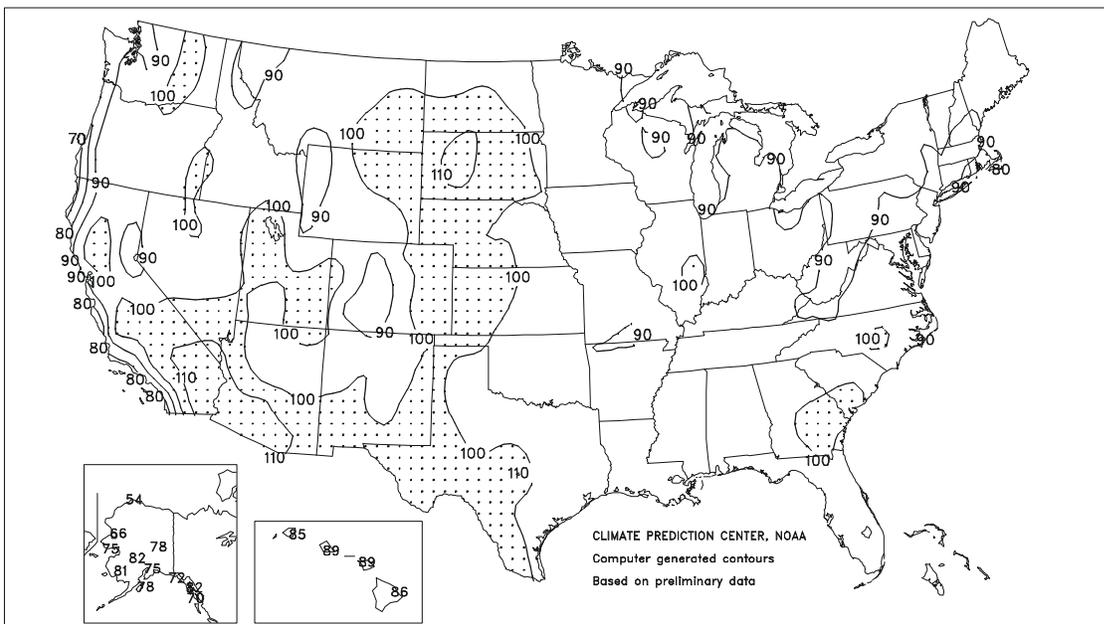
accelerated vegetative growth in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas early in the month. Mostly seasonal temperatures maintained growth and development through the remainder of the month. Fourteen percent of the crop was heading on June 30, slightly more than the average of 11%. Fields entered the heading stage well ahead of normal along the Gulf Coast, but progress was slightly slower than normal in the interior Delta.

Sorghum planting progressed slightly behind normal during June and was 95% complete on June 30, compared with the 5-year average of 96%. Planting was active in the Corn Belt and Great Plains during the first half of the month, although soils were unfavorably dry on parts of the High Plains. Rain temporarily delayed progress in the Corn Belt near midmonth. By June 23, planting was complete in Nebraska and approached completion in Kansas and South Dakota. Planting remained active in the southern Great Plains through the end of the month. Along the western Gulf Coast, fields entered the reproductive stage earlier than normal. At the end of the month, 62% of the Texas acreage was at or beyond the heading stage, 37% was turning color, 20% was mature, and 9% was harvested. Development also exceeded the 5-year average in Louisiana and Arkansas, where 45 and 27%, respectively, was heading on June 30. Conditions deteriorated in many areas of the Great Plains due to hot, windy weather and dry soils, especially near the end of the month.

Peanuts advanced to 96% planted on June 9, slightly more than the 92-percent average for this date. Planting was virtually complete along the eastern Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coastal Plain by midmonth, but remained active on the southern High Plains until late in the month. Pegging progressed slightly behind the 5-year average until midmonth, but accelerated in the southern Great

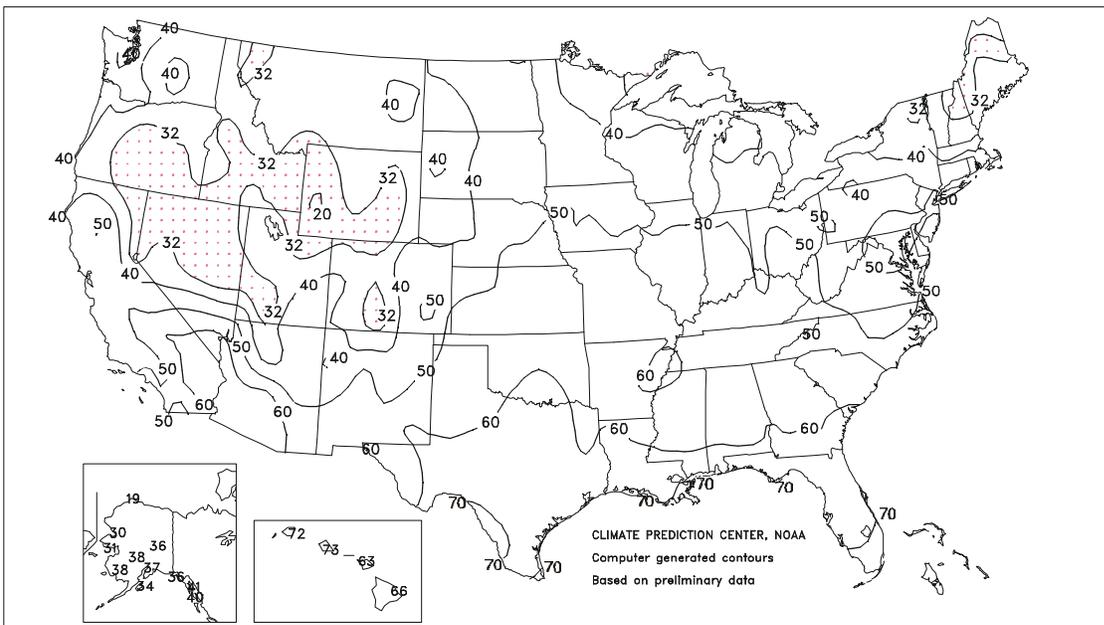
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

June 2002



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

June 2002

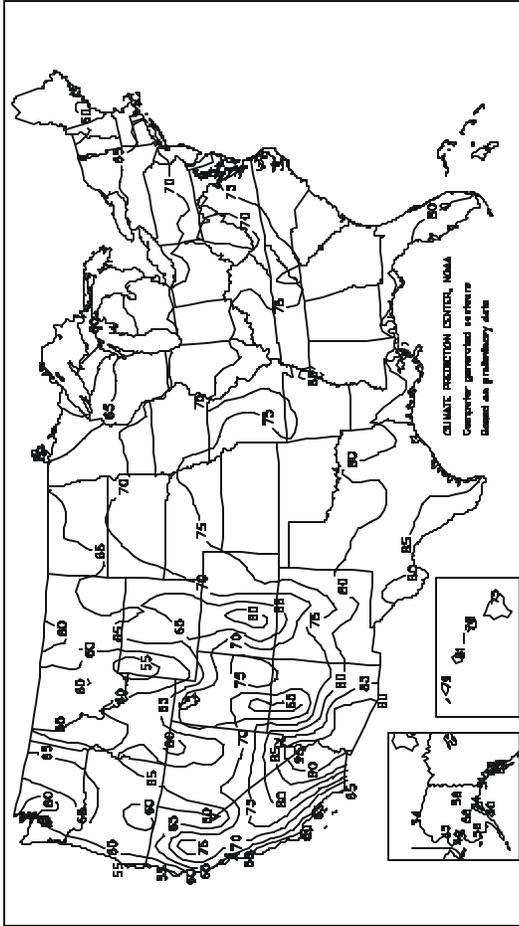


Plains and along the eastern Gulf Coast after midmonth. At the end of June, 36% of the acreage was pegging, compared with the average for this date of 32%. Late-month rain improved crop conditions and aided pegging along the eastern Gulf Coast, while dry soils stressed plants and impeded pegging along the mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain and southern High Plains.

Dry weather accommodated rapid sunflower seeding throughout the Great Plains during June. Planting was most active on the northern Great Plains early in the month, and seeding neared completion in North Dakota by midmonth. Planting remained active on the central High Plains through midmonth, and by June 23, the sunflower crop was 95% planted.

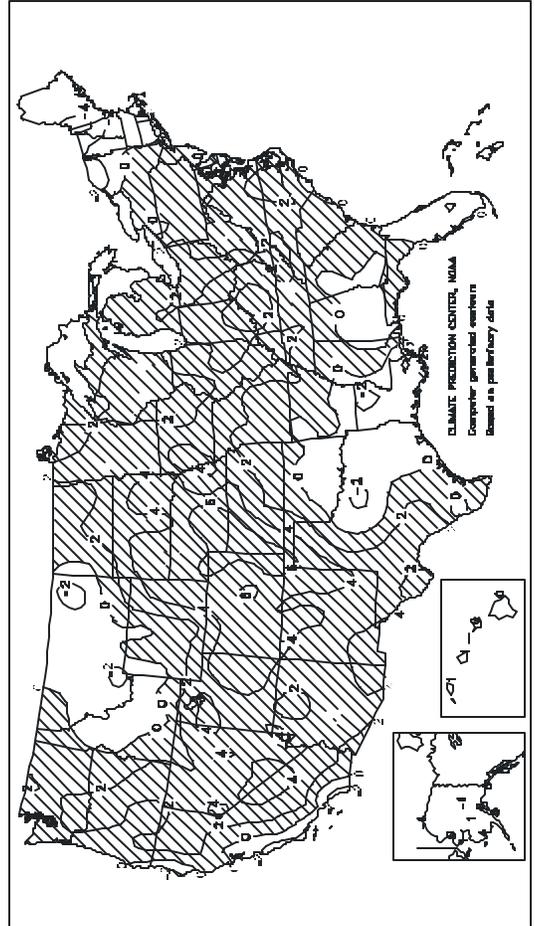
Average Temperature (°F)

June 2002



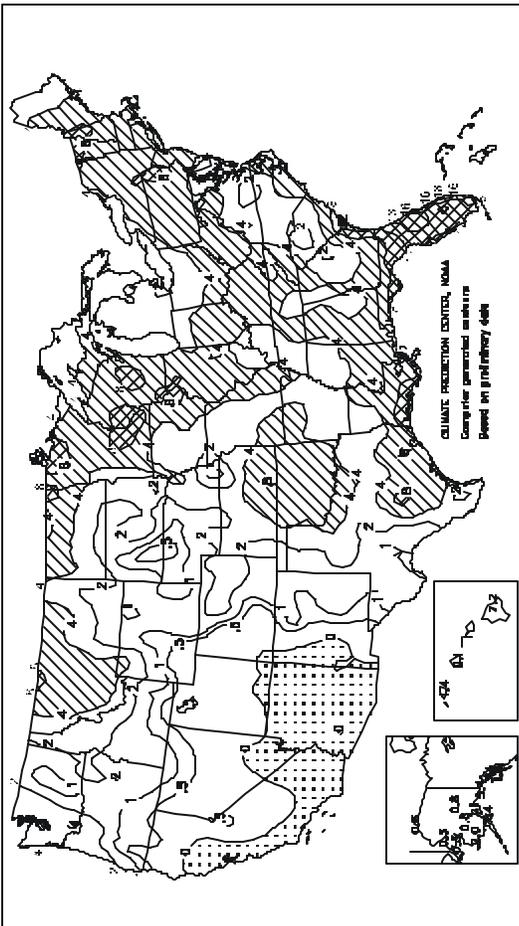
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

June 2002



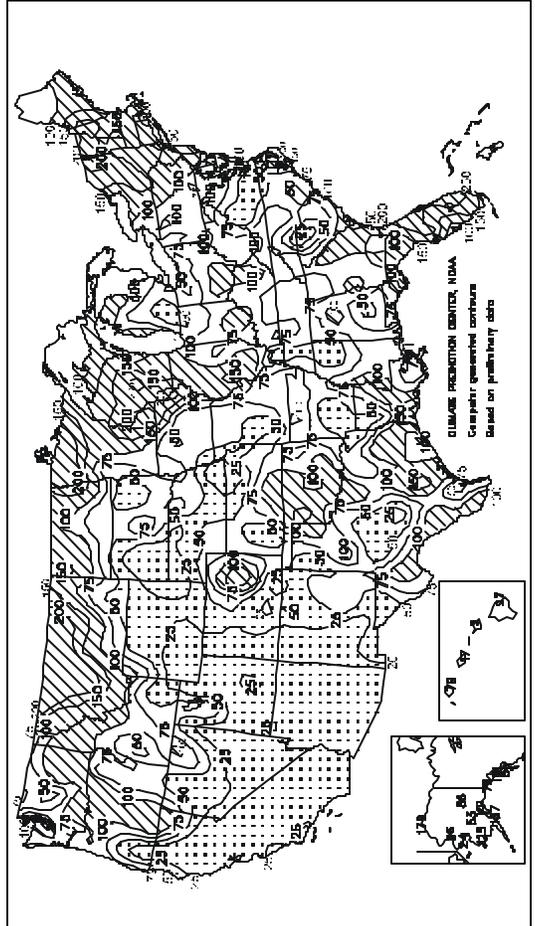
Total Precipitation (inches)

June 2002



Percent of Normal Precipitation

June 2002



# TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

## June 2002

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. EF		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. EF		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. EF		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	77	1	5.35	1.57	LEXINGTON	75	3	2.69	-1.89	COLUMBUS	73	2	3.47	-0.60
HUNTSVILLE	78	2	1.85	-2.37	LONDON-CORBIN	73	1	3.78	-0.46	DAYTON	72	2	3.26	-0.95
MOBILE	80	1	4.24	-0.77	LOUISVILLE	78	4	4.10	0.34	MANSFIELD	70	3	4.30	-0.22
MONTGOMERY	79	0	1.31	-2.82	PADUCAH	78	4	0.83	-3.68	TOLEDO	72	3	2.02	-1.78
AK ANCHORAGE	54	-1	1.07	0.01	LA BATON ROUGE	79	-1	3.94	-1.39	YOUNGSTOWN	68	2	3.75	-0.16
BARROW	34	-1	0.57	0.25	LAKE CHARLES	80	0	13.51	7.44	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	76	-1	4.56	-0.07
COLD BAY	48	2	2.07	-0.82	NEW ORLEANS	81	0	4.83	-2.00	TULSA	78	0	2.90	-1.82
FAIRBANKS	58	-2	0.78	-0.62	SHREVEPORT	80	0	2.31	-2.74	OR ASTORIA	58	1	2.33	-0.24
JUNEAU	55	1	3.40	0.04	ME BANGOR	61	-3	3.41	0.00	BURNS	61	3	0.40	-0.26
KING SALMON	53	2	1.46	-0.24	CARIBOU	57	-4	3.20	-0.11	EUGENE	61	1	0.67	-0.86
KODIAK	50	1	7.37	1.99	PORTLAND	61	-2	4.34	1.06	MEDFORD	68	2	0.03	-0.65
NOME	49	2	0.28	-0.86	MD BALTIMORE	74	2	2.39	-1.04	PENDLETON	67	2	1.30	0.52
AZ FLAGSTAFF	63	3	0.00	-0.43	MA BOSTON	66	-2	4.78	1.56	PORTLAND	65	2	1.57	-0.02
PHOENIX	93	4	0.00	-0.09	Worcester	63	-2	4.85	0.83	SALEM	62	1	1.26	-0.19
TUCSON	88	4	0.00	-0.24	MI ALPENA	63	2	2.98	0.45	PA ALLENTOWN	69	0	4.65	0.66
AR FORT SMITH	78	0	3.07	-1.21	DETROIT	71	2	1.07	-2.48	ERIE	68	1	2.82	-1.46
CA BAKERSFIELD	79	1	0.00	-0.12	FLINT	69	3	1.48	-1.59	MIDDLETOWN	72	1	2.38	-1.47
EUREKA	54	-2	0.28	-0.37	GRAND RAPIDS	69	2	2.06	-1.61	PHILADELPHIA	74	2	3.73	0.44
FRESNO	78	2	0.02	-0.21	HOUGHTON LAKE	64	2	1.94	-0.99	PITTSBURGH	71	3	2.63	-1.49
LOS ANGELES	66	0	0.05	-0.03	LANSING	69	3	1.67	-1.93	WILKES-BARRE	68	1	3.96	-0.01
REDDING	79	4	0.00	-0.69	MUSKEGON	67	2	3.23	0.65	WILLIAMSPORT	70	2	4.27	-0.18
SACRAMENTO	72	1	0.00	-0.20	TRAVERSE CITY	64	0	2.42	-0.90	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	1.61	-1.91
SAN DIEGO	65	-2	0.00	-0.09	MN DULUTH	62	2	5.75	1.50	RI PROVIDENCE	66	-2	3.37	-0.01
SAN FRANCISCO	61	0	0.00	-0.11	INT'L FALLS	63	1	8.30	4.32	SC CHARLESTON	79	1	5.89	-0.03
STOCKTON	73	0	0.00	-0.09	MINNEAPOLIS	71	3	8.30	3.96	COLUMBIA	79	1	0.63	-4.36
CO ALAMOSA	63	4	0.02	-0.57	ROCHESTER	69	3	8.27	4.27	FLORENCE	78	0	2.15	-2.12
CO SPRINGS	71	7	1.17	-1.17	ST. CLOUD	69	4	4.92	0.41	GREENVILLE	77	2	0.52	-3.40
DENVER	71	5	1.45	-0.23	MS JACKSON	79	1	3.75	-0.07	MYRTLE BEACH	76	-1	2.98	-0.68
GRAND JUNCTION	76	5	0.08	-0.33	MERIDIAN	78	0	2.85	-1.14	SD ABERDEEN	71	4	1.22	-2.27
PUEBLO	75	5	0.43	-0.90	TUPELO	78	1	1.53	-3.29	HURON	72	4	1.29	-1.99
CT BRIDGEPORT	69	1	4.29	0.72	MO COLUMBIA	74	1	3.29	-0.73	RAPID CITY	70	5	0.42	-2.41
HARTFORD	67	-2	5.19	1.34	JOPLIN	77	2	4.73	-0.69	SIoux FALLS	72	5	2.57	-0.92
DC WASHINGTON	76	2	3.81	0.68	KANSAS CITY	76	2	1.46	-2.98	TN BRISTOL	73	2	1.99	-1.90
DE WILMINGTON	72	1	4.95	1.36	SPRINGFIELD	74	1	1.02	-4.00	CHATTANOOGA	77	2	2.23	-1.76
FL DAYTONA BEACH	79	-1	12.30	6.61	ST JOSEPH	77	3	1.70	-2.51	JACKSON	77	0	1.41	-3.78
FT LAUDERDALE	80	-1	16.50	6.49	ST LOUIS	78	2	5.26	1.50	KNOXVILLE	76	2	3.91	-0.13
FT MYERS	81	-1	7.89	-1.88	MT BILLINGS	65	0	1.45	-0.44	MEMPHIS	80	1	2.22	-2.08
JACKSONVILLE	79	0	6.24	0.87	BUTTE	55	-1	2.58	0.51	NASHVILLE	77	2	3.76	-0.32
KEY WEST	82	-1	4.94	0.37	GLASGOW	64	0	3.36	1.16	TX ABILENE	79	-1	0.81	-2.25
MELBOURNE	79	-1	8.70	2.87	GREAT FALLS	60	0	5.03	2.79	AMARILLO	78	4	1.54	-1.74
MIAMI	80	-2	15.41	6.87	HELENA	63	2	4.36	2.54	AUSTIN	82	1	5.64	1.83
ORLANDO	80	-1	13.01	5.66	KALISPELL	58	0	1.94	-0.36	BEAUMONT	81	0	5.24	-1.34
PENSACOLA	80	-1	2.86	-3.53	MILES CITY	68	1	1.20	-1.22	BROWNSVILLE	84	1	1.88	-1.05
ST PETERSBURG	81	-1	6.96	0.87	MISSOULA	60	0	3.04	1.31	COLLEGE STATION	82	0	3.04	-0.75
TALLAHASSEE	80	0	3.20	-3.72	NE GRAND ISLAND	77	6	1.73	-1.99	CORPUS CHRISTI	83	1	1.58	-1.95
TAMPA	81	-1	11.61	6.11	HASTINGS	77	5	0.95	-2.64	DALLAS/F WORTH	80	-1	3.10	-0.13
WEST PALM BEACH	80	-1	20.16	12.58	LINCOLN	78	5	0.17	-3.34	DEL RIO	86	3	3.10	0.76
GA ATHENS	76	0	4.79	0.85	MCCOOK	80	9	2.44	-0.78	EL PASO	85	3	0.35	-0.52
ATLANTA	76	-1	2.81	-0.82	NORFOLK	75	5	3.45	-0.80	GALVESTON	81	-1	5.31	1.27
AUGUSTA	78	0	4.56	0.37	NORTH PLATTE	75	7	2.20	-0.97	HOUSTON	82	1	4.55	-0.80
COLUMBUS	80	1	4.12	0.61	OMAHA/EPPLEY	77	5	2.08	-1.87	LUBBOCK	79	2	3.06	0.08
MACON	79	1	1.91	-1.63	SCOTTSBLUFF	73	6	0.60	-2.05	MIDLAND	82	2	0.17	-1.54
SAVANNAH	79	0	10.49	5.00	VALENTINE	72	4	0.49	-2.52	SAN ANGELO	82	3	0.88	-1.64
HI HILO	75	0	7.16	-0.20	NV ELKO	64	2	0.45	-0.22	SAN ANTONIO	83	1	1.48	-2.82
HONOLULU	81	1	0.07	-0.36	ELY	63	3	0.06	-0.60	VICTORIA	82	0	5.04	0.08
KAHULUI	78	0	0.01	-0.22	LAS VEGAS	88	2	0.00	-0.08	WACO	80	-1	2.78	-0.30
LIHUE	79	1	1.43	-0.39	RENO	70	5	0.10	-0.37	WICHITA FALLS	79	-1	4.77	1.08
ID BOISE	70	3	0.19	-0.55	WINNEMUCCA	67	3	0.12	-0.57	UT SALT LAKE CITY	72	3	0.18	-0.59
LEWISTON	67	1	1.45	0.29	NH CONCORD	63	-2	5.33	2.23	VT BURLINGTON	64	-2	6.73	3.30
POCATELLO	63	1	0.23	-0.68	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	70	0	4.98	2.32	VA LYNCHBURG	73	2	0.74	-3.05
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	71	3	4.61	0.98	NE NEWARK	72	0	5.80	2.40	NORFOLK	77	3	4.28	0.51
MOLINE	73	2	4.37	-0.26	NM ALBUQUERQUE	79	4	0.18	-0.47	RICHMOND	76	2	1.56	-1.98
PEORIA	74	3	4.73	0.89	NY ALBANY	67	1	5.45	1.69	ROANOKE	74	2	1.40	-2.28
ROCKFORD	71	2	7.47	2.67	BINGHAMTON	65	1	7.09	3.29	WASH/DULLES	73	2	3.62	-0.45
SPRINGFIELD	75	2	5.31	1.54	BUFFALO	67	1	1.47	-2.35	WA OLYMPIA	60	2	1.61	-0.17
IN EVANSVILLE	76	1	2.90	-1.20	ROCHESTER	67	1	4.29	0.93	QUILLAYUTE	56	1	4.30	0.80
FORT WAYNE	71	1	3.13	-0.91	SYRACUSE	68	2	5.35	1.64	SEATTLE-TACOMA	61	0	1.73	0.24
INDIANAPOLIS	74	2	3.11	-1.02	NC ASHEVILLE	71	2	5.31	0.93	SPOKANE	63	1	1.50	0.32
SOUTH BEND	71	2	1.21	-2.98	CHARLOTTE	76	0	1.24	-2.18	YAKIMA	66	3	0.71	0.09
IA BURLINGTON	73	1	6.37	1.92	GREENSBORO	76	2	3.75	0.22	WV BECKLEY	69	2	2.37	-1.55
CEDAR RAPIDS	72	1	3.00	-1.47	HATTERAS	76	1	9.00	5.18	CHARLESTON	73	3	3.60	-0.49
DES MOINES	74	3	3.93	-0.64	RALEIGH	78	3	2.34	-1.08	ELKINS	67	1	3.26	-1.35
DUBUQUE	70	2	8.42	4.34	WILMINGTON	77	0	3.28	-2.08	HUNTINGTON	73	2	3.20	-0.68
SIoux CITY	75	4	3.69	0.08	ND BISMARCK	68	3	1.53	-1.06	WI EAU CLAIRE	69	2	6.84	2.57
WATERLOO	73	3	3.19	-1.63	DICKINSON	64	1	2.86	-0.45	GREEN BAY	67	2	4.69	1.26
KS CONCORDIA	79	6	0.98	-2.97	FARGO	69	3	4.76	1.25	LA CROSSE	71	1	6.41	2.41
DODGE CITY	78	4	1.44	-1.71	GRAND FORKS	67	2	6.04	3.01	MADISON	69	2	3.70	-0.35
GOODLAND	77	7	1.67	-1.63	JAMESTOWN	67	2	2.18	-0.87	MILWAUKEE	69	3	3.13	-0.43
HILL CITY	79	6	1.69	-2.10	MINOT	65	1	3.77	0.62	WAUSAU	67	2	6.95	2.77
TOPEKA	76	2	4.12	-0.76	WILLISTON	64	0	3.83	1.47	WY CASPER	66	3	0.51	-0.92
WICHITA	76	0	5.37	1.12	OH AKRON-CANTON	70	3	3.10	-0.45	CHEYENNE	68	6	0.68	-1.44
JACKSON	73	2	4.98	0.31	CINCINNATI	73	1	3.56	-0.86	LANDER	67	3	0.25	-0.90
					CLEVELAND	70	3	0.92	-2.97	SHERIDAN	64	2	0.65	-1.37

Based on 1971-2000 normals.

\*\*\* Not Available.

## National Agricultural Summary

July 1 - 7, 2002

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

### HIGHLIGHTS

**Above-normal temperatures supported crop development across most of the Nation, but moisture shortages limited vegetative growth in many areas of the Corn Belt, Great Plains, and Atlantic Coastal Plain. Heavy rain improved crop conditions and boosted soil moisture reserves along most of the Gulf Coast and scattered areas of the interior Southeast and lower Mississippi Valley. In other areas of the interior Southeast, light showers provided**

**adequate moisture for short-term crop development, but did not significantly boost soil moisture supplies. In the southern Great Plains, persistent storms produced a mixture of beneficial and detrimental effects. In some low-lying fields, swollen rivers and streams flooded crops. In other areas, crops benefited from the cooler weather and much-needed moisture.**

**Corn:** Eleven percent of the crop was at or beyond the silking stage, compared with 15 percent on this date last year and the 5-year average of 13 percent. More than three-fourths of the acreage was at or beyond the silking stage in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. In the Corn Belt, silking was mostly confined to areas along the lower Missouri and Ohio River Valleys, where nearly one-half of the Kentucky and Missouri fields were silking. Across the central and northern Corn Belt, only a few scattered fields were at the silk stage. Hot, dry weather stressed many fields as they entered their highest moisture-demand growth phase.

**Soybeans:** Acreage at the bloom stage advanced to 19 percent, slightly less than last year's 20-percent progress and the average of 21 percent. Above-normal temperatures supported vegetative growth and biological development across most of the Corn Belt. However, moisture shortages stressed fields and limited vegetative growth in many areas, and biological development remained behind normal in most areas east of the Mississippi River. Development was most advanced in the lower Mississippi Valley, where more than 50 percent was blooming in Louisiana and Mississippi. Within the Corn Belt, development was most advanced in Iowa, where 50 percent of the crop was blooming, compared with the average of 27 percent. Fields were also blooming faster than normal in Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota. In Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, acreage at the bloom stage was between 1 and 2 weeks behind the 5-year average.

**Cotton:** Seventy-four percent of the acreage was at or beyond the squaring stage, and 27 percent was setting bolls. Fields at or beyond the squaring stage slightly trailed last year and the 5-year average of 76 and 75 percent, respectively. Fields setting bolls equaled last year's pace and exceeded the 24-percent average for this date. Above-normal temperatures promoted rapid biological development in the Southeast, Southwest, and lower Mississippi Valley, while cloudy skies and below-normal temperatures limited crop development in the southern Great Plains. Despite rapid advancement, development was mostly behind normal in the interior Mississippi Valley, especially in Missouri. Widespread, beneficial precipitation boosted crop conditions in many areas, although excessive rain damaged some fields in the southern Great Plains. Adversely dry weather continued across much of the Atlantic Coastal Plain.

**Winter Wheat:** Seventy-four percent of the acreage was harvested, 6 percentage points more than this time last year and 10 percentage points more than the average for this date. Dry weather supported progress across most of the Great Plains and Corn Belt. Harvest was most active in Colorado, Nebraska, and Ohio, where producers reaped more than one-third of their acreage during the week. In Indiana, nearly one-fourth of the crop was harvested during the week. Elsewhere, harvest began in parts of the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest, but progress was scattered.

**Small grains:** Barley and spring wheat at or beyond the heading stage advanced to 51 and 52 percent, respectively. Hot weather promoted rapid development across the northern Great Plains, but heading progress remained behind the 5-year average of 59 percent for barley and 63 percent for spring wheat. Last year, 59 percent of the barley and 56 percent of the spring wheat were heading by this date. More than one-fourth of the barley acreage entered the heading stage in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Washington. Meanwhile, one-third of the Minnesota spring wheat acreage reached the heading stage. Barley progress lagged well behind normal in Montana, and spring wheat lagged well behind normal in Idaho and Montana.

Seventy-eight percent of the oat crop was heading, slightly more than last year's 74 percent but slightly less than the 79-percent average for this date. Hot weather promoted rapid biological development in the northern Great Plains and eastern Corn Belt, led by progress in North Dakota, where one-third of the crop reached the heading stage during the week. Fields also rapidly entered the heading stage in Minnesota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. In Pennsylvania, 17 percent progressed to the heading stage during the week. Conditions deteriorated in the Corn Belt and Great Plains due to excessive heat and moisture shortages.

**Rice:** Seventeen percent of the crop was heading, compared with 13 percent last year and the average of 14 percent. Development was 10 to 12 days ahead of normal in Louisiana and Texas, but 1 or 2 days behind normal in most areas of the interior Mississippi Delta.

**Sorghum:** Twenty-five percent was at or beyond the heading stage, and 14 percent was turning color. Acreage heading and turning color matched last year's pace. Acreage turning color also matched the 5-year average, while heading slightly exceeded the 22-percent average. Fields rapidly entered the reproductive stage in the lower Mississippi Valley, as heading advanced 24 and 21 percent in Arkansas and Louisiana, respectively. In Texas, 40 percent was turning color, 24 percent was mature, and 12 percent was harvested. Further north on the Great Plains, 7 percent reached the heading stage in Oklahoma, and 1 percent was heading in Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. A few fields also reached the heading stage in the Corn Belt. Rain in Texas and Oklahoma was beneficial for most fields but flooded some fields. In contrast, moisture shortages stressed fields in Kansas and Missouri.

**Peanuts:** Fifty-two percent of the acreage was pegging, 3 percentage points ahead of this date last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Pegging rapidly advanced along the Atlantic Coastal Plain, but moisture shortages stressed many fields. Meanwhile, rain boosted crop conditions in the southern Great Plains and along parts of the eastern Gulf Coast.

# Crop Progress and Condition

## Week Ending July 7, 2002

Weekly U.S. Crop Progress and Condition Tables provided by USDA/NASS

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Jul 7 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	18	9	32	17
IL	10	4	30	24
IN	6	3	25	23
IA	50	16	16	27
KS	20	6	28	27
KY	10	2	24	15
LA	51	40	78	57
MI	9	1	13	15
MN	20	1	8	14
MS	54	39	76	64
MO	10	3	8	17
NE	18	4	6	12
NC	8	2	14	10
ND	4	0	9	5
OH	7	1	39	29
SD	22	5	7	16
TN	15	5	19	10
WI	0	0	0	2
18 Sts	19	6	20	21

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Corn Percent Silking				
	Jul 7 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	8	1	10	3
IL	9	1	26	17
IN	2	0	20	13
IA	5	0	1	6
KS	23	9	45	33
KY	48	30	66	46
MI	0	0	0	2
MN	1	0	0	4
MO	45	21	44	41
NE	7	1	6	5
NC	75	55	72	62
ND	1	0	1	2
OH	1	0	3	3
PA	3	0	2	4
SD	0	0	0	0
TN	80	60	86	66
TX	76	71	66	64
WI	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	11	5	15	13

These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Jul 7 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	76	67	83	73
AZ	97	88	96	93
AR	94	84	100	96
CA	70	50	68	64
GA	87	76	74	80
LA	95	91	95	93
MS	82	70	94	91
MO	69	48	93	89
NC	86	75	75	69
OK	55	45	42	46
SC	70	55	55	66
TN	84	68	90	89
TX	60	50	64	64
VA	81	68	91	75
14 Sts	74	63	76	75

These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Jul 7 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	21	11	19	20
AZ	55	40	50	42
AR	26	6	48	26
CA	20	7	14	11
GA	46	33	30	33
LA	54	37	70	51
MS	40	24	51	46
MO	17	11	35	32
NC	18	6	9	10
OK	4	1	2	1
SC	17	13	12	16
TN	19	4	15	17
TX	20	18	18	18
VA	5	0	2	0
14 Sts	27	18	27	24

These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Jul 7 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	97	96	97
CA	80	70	78	78
CO	61	22	31	36
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	90	79	89	77
IN	65	42	63	61
KS	100	87	96	85
MI	0	0	1	11
MO	97	85	95	81
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	65	27	28	29
NC	99	97	93	95
OH	36	2	18	33
OK	99	95	100	96
OR	4	0	5	1
SD	5	0	0	1
TX	96	87	94	90
WA	1	0	1	1
18 Sts	74	61	68	64

These 18 States harvested 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Oats Percent Headed				
	Jul 7 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	98	93	97
MN	83	65	72	84
NE	100	97	93	97
ND	51	18	54	51
OH	90	77	98	97
PA	88	71	86	90
SD	93	77	80	82
WI	68	52	65	89
8 Sts	78	60	74	79

These 8 States planted 49% of last year's oat acreage.

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Jul 7 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	45	35	39	43
FL	65	45	69	60
GA	63	45	52	56
NC	60	30	57	42
OK	47	40	37	45
TX	40	29	49	38
VA	40	20	40	37
7 Sts	52	36	49	47

These 7 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.

Barley Percent Headed				
	Jul 7 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	53	36	65	58
MN	63	36	52	68
MT	38	21	62	58
ND	44	16	46	49
WA	97	70	94	95
5 Sts	51	28	59	59

These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.

# Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 7, 2002

Weekly U.S. Crop Progress and Condition Tables provided by USDA/NASS

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Jul 7 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	51	27	55	35
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	5	5	8	2
KS	1	*1	7	4
LA	66	45	83	58
MO	4	1	11	7
NE	1	0	0	0
NM	0	0	3	1
OK	7	0	12	6
SD	1	0	2	2
TX	63	62	51	50
11 Sts	25	24	25	22

These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Jul 7 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	0
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	7	NA	8	5
MO	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NM	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	40	NA	39	39
11 Sts	14	NA	14	14

These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Jul 7 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	44	28	67	59
MN	63	30	51	72
MT	29	10	53	60
ND	48	29	49	54
SD	92	76	82	85
WA	98	82	92	92
6 Sts	52	32	56	63

These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Rice Percent Headed				
	Jul 7 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	3	2	2	4
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	67	53	50	47
MS	6	4	9	12
MO	0	0	0	1
TX	70	60	50	51
6 Sts	17	14	13	14

These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	8	33	48	9
IL	2	9	35	43	11
IN	2	12	35	46	5
IA	2	9	25	50	14
KS	1	8	39	46	6
KY	1	5	28	51	15
LA	7	15	35	40	3
MI	4	11	33	47	5
MN	2	7	31	52	8
MS	1	8	25	36	30
MO	4	14	45	33	4
NE	5	21	44	27	3
NC	3	10	40	47	0
ND	2	11	37	42	8
OH	4	11	38	40	7
SD	6	17	32	41	4
TN	1	5	27	56	11
WI	1	4	24	52	19
18 Sts	3	11	34	43	9
Prev Wk	2	9	33	46	10
Prev Yr	2	8	29	50	11

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	7	26	56	10
MN	4	12	29	47	8
NE	15	26	41	18	0
ND	18	17	29	34	2
OH	2	12	31	50	5
PA	0	4	26	51	19
SD	28	32	27	12	1
WI	3	5	21	55	16
8 Sts	12	15	28	38	7
Prev Wk	9	16	27	40	8
Prev Yr	1	5	22	58	14

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	2	7	35	46	10
IL	3	11	33	42	11
IN	4	12	36	42	6
IA	3	10	22	54	11
KS	5	14	37	39	5
KY	1	8	28	46	17
MI	6	15	34	40	5
MN	2	6	29	53	10
MO	5	15	42	34	4
NE	6	13	36	36	9
NC	15	19	41	25	0
ND	6	10	39	42	3
OH	3	11	38	41	7
PA	2	5	32	38	23
SD	8	16	34	39	3
TN	3	8	27	51	11
TX	8	14	26	38	14
WI	3	5	24	47	21
18 Sts	4	11	32	43	10
Prev Wk	3	9	30	46	12
Prev Yr	1	6	24	53	16

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	8	32	49	10
CO	13	37	40	8	2
IL	0	10	30	48	12
KS	3	15	40	40	2
LA	1	20	37	37	5
MO	0	7	51	39	3
NE	6	25	47	22	0
NM	31	32	31	6	0
OK	5	7	26	60	2
SD	21	28	33	18	0
TX	7	17	39	33	4
11 Sts	6	17	38	36	3
Prev Wk	7	15	39	35	4
Prev Yr	3	14	33	44	6

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	6	29	47	16
CA	0	0	25	70	5
LA	0	1	22	56	21
MS	0	2	18	48	32
MO	1	6	29	40	24
TX	1	1	15	53	30
6 Sts	1	4	26	51	18
Prev Wk	1	3	27	55	14
Prev Yr	1	3	22	56	18

# Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 7, 2002

Weekly U.S. Crop Progress and Condition Tables provided by USDA/NASS

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	4	19	47	30	0
AZ	0	3	12	57	28
AR	2	7	38	48	5
CA	0	0	10	60	30
GA	2	8	35	44	11
LA	1	6	37	44	12
MS	0	5	26	43	26
MO	2	19	35	42	2
NC	3	5	40	50	2
OK	0	5	36	58	1
SC	2	9	56	33	0
TN	2	10	31	49	8
TX	10	16	30	36	8
VA	0	8	45	43	4
14 Sts	5	11	32	41	11
Prev Wk	7	11	34	40	8
Prev Yr	6	11	27	44	12

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	32	49	17
FL	0	0	10	70	20
GA	1	5	35	46	13
NC	0	2	35	62	1
OK	0	3	23	60	14
TX	0	1	23	57	19
VA	0	8	37	52	3
7 Sts	0	3	29	54	14
Prev Wk	1	5	33	48	13
Prev Yr	0	7	22	59	12

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	3	21	66	9
MN	10	10	36	39	5
MT	3	5	31	50	11
ND	8	12	33	41	6
SD	36	26	20	15	3
WA	0	9	44	40	7
6 Sts	10	11	32	40	7
Prev Wk	8	13	31	42	6
Prev Yr	5	9	20	50	16

Barley Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	3	13	75	8
MN	14	14	38	27	7
MT	3	10	28	47	12
ND	5	8	33	48	6
WA	0	10	54	34	2
5 Sts	4	8	31	49	8
Prev Wk	2	7	29	54	8
Prev Yr	5	12	26	46	11

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending July 7, 2002											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	3	13	40	39	5	NH	0	3	14	60	23
AZ	22	60	18	0	0	NJ	0	3	68	29	0
AR	1	4	28	58	9	NM	46	37	15	2	0
CA	15	65	20	0	0	NY	0	8	20	64	8
CO	63	21	14	2	0	NC	28	34	31	7	0
CT	0	16	21	63	0	ND	31	24	31	13	1
DE	10	29	37	21	3	OH	2	12	39	42	5
FL	0	0	15	75	10	OK	2	5	26	53	14
GA	8	19	43	27	3	OR	19	26	30	23	2
ID	1	9	30	54	6	PA	5	13	41	35	6
IL	1	11	37	46	5	RI	0	0	56	40	4
IN	3	12	38	44	3	SC	16	41	29	14	0
IA	6	26	41	25	2	SD	35	34	22	8	1
KS	19	26	25	24	6	TN	10	23	33	31	3
KY	2	13	26	50	9	TX	18	22	29	24	7
LA	3	14	38	41	4	UT	23	31	35	11	0
ME	0	1	5	51	43	VT	0	0	24	61	15
MD	11	21	49	18	1	VA	17	39	35	8	1
MA	0	2	27	69	2	WA	1	8	73	18	0
MI	4	22	36	32	6	WV	2	10	43	40	5
MN	5	14	36	40	5	WI	1	9	26	51	13
MS	6	11	34	41	8	WY	47	25	24	4	0
MO	4	15	42	37	2	48 Sts	15	22	30	28	5
MT	16	25	36	20	3						
NE	32	34	26	8	0	Prev	15	20	29	30	6
NV	7	28	35	25	5	Prev	7	16	31	39	7

VP - Very Poor

P - Poor

F - Fair

G - Good

EX - Excellent

\* Revised

NA - Not Available

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2001 planted acres.

## State Agricultural Summaries

*These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Weather and Crop Bulletins published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop weather reports are also available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.usda.gov/nass/> or from JAWF at <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>.*

**ALABAMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 14% very short, 35% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 80% silked, 82% 2001, 82% avg.; 7% very poor, 14% poor, 53% fair, 22% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans 99% planted, 98% 2001, 96% avg.; 90% emerged, 93% 2001; 13% blooming, 9% 2001, 12% avg.; 4% poor, 77% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat 98% harvested, 95% 2001, 94% avg. Hay harvested 97% 1st cutting, 100% 2001, 96% avg. Pasture, range 3% very poor, 13% poor, 40% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent. Livestock 2% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 23% excellent. Much needed rains came as scattered showers over the state. Some counties are still in desperate need of moisture. Hot temperatures are drying the ground very fast, even though the State received rainfall.

**ALASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 20% short, 80% adequate. Subsoil 10% short, 90% adequate. Barley 60% in boot, 10% headed. Daytime high temperatures ranged from the mid-sixties to mid-seventies. Nighttime lows ranged from the low thirties to low fifties. Oat 40% in boot, 10% headed. Barley 10% fair, 50% good, 40% excellent. Oat 15% fair, 60% good, 25% excellent. The average height of the small grain crops was 19 inches. Potato 90% emerged, 20% fair, 65% good, 15% excellent. Crop growth was reported as 60% moderate, 40% rapid. Range, pasture feed 10% fair, 75% good, 15% excellent. Hay harvest 50% complete, 15% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Hay harvest continued across the state. Activities: Harvesting hay, vegetables, planting grass, weed control, irrigation, fencing, equipment repair.

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures throughout the State continued to be above average. Traces of precipitation had no beneficial effect on range, pasture feeds, which remain extremely dry throughout the State. Livestock producers continue to provide supplemental feed, water. Cotton 97% squaring, 96% 2001, 93% avg.; 55% setting bolls, 50% 2001, 42% avg.

**ARKANSAS:** Days suitable for fieldwork: 6.0. Soil moisture 10% very short, 42% short, 47% adequate and 1% surplus. Sorghum: 51% headed, 55% 2001, and 35% 5 yr. Avg. Sorghum condition: 1% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent; Corn: 89% Tassling, 84% 2001, 86% 5 yr. Avg., Corn condition: 3% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 14% excellent; Wheat: 98% Harvested, 96% 2001, 97% 5 yr. avg., Soybeans: 98% planted, 98% 2001, 96% 5 yr. Avg., 94% emerged, 93% 2001 and 91% 5 yr. avg, 18% blooming, 32% 2001 and 17% 5 yr. avg.; Soybean conditions are 2% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, and 9% excellent; Cotton: Squaring 94%, 100% 2001, 96% 5 yr. Avg., 26% setting bolls, 48% 2001, 26% 5 yr. Avg.; Cotton conditions are 2% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent; Rice: 3% headed, 2% 2001, 4% 5 yr. Avg.; Rice condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 16% excellent. Other Hay: 0% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent; Pasture and Range condition: 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent. FIELD CROP: Soybean planting is winding down. Cotton and soybeans were being cultivated. Mid-season nitrogen is being applied to rice fields. Wheat harvest is nearing completion. Soybeans and rice were being sprayed with herbicides and being fertilized. Rice is being sprayed for sheath blight. Grasshoppers reported to be a major challenge. LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE: Cattle are in good condition. Pasture land is being fertilized and other weed control measures being applied. First hay cutting and baling are now being completed.

**CALIFORNIA:** Recent hot weather quickly depleted soil moisture in some areas, leading to an increase in irrigation activity. An increasing number of cotton fields were in bloom, as vigorous plant growth continued under ideal conditions. Many cotton fields were being irrigated, treated for diseases, insect pests. Some cotton growers applied plant growth regulators to enhance boll development, advance their harvest date. The alfalfa hay and seed crop continued to thrive. Alfalfa hay was cut, windrowed, baled and stacked. Harvesting continued in mature wheat, oat fields. A few oat fields were harvested as certified seed. Field corn, silage corn continued to develop well. Early-planted silage corn was on its last irrigation cycle prior to harvest, while some late silage corn was

still being planted. Sugar beet harvesting continued in several locations. Recently planted fields of sugar beets, sweet potatoes continued to develop rapidly as irrigation, cultivation proceeded. Rice fields were treated with herbicides to control weeds. Planting of dry beans was complete in most areas. The dry bean crop in established fields showed good growth. Black-eyed beans were blooming, setting pods in several locations. Sunflowers finished blooming in most areas. Rapid growth of raisin, wine, table grapes continued. Flame seedless grapes were picked, packed as the table grape harvest commenced in the Selma district. Table grape harvesting in the Coachella Valley continued. The primary grape varieties harvested were Flame Seedless, Thompson Seedless. Vineyards were irrigated, cultivated, treated with insecticides as needed. Some table grape growers continued to thin shoots, fruit clusters and apply plant growth regulators to increase fruit size. Picking, packing of stone fruit continued at a steady pace. Irrigation, cultivation, weed, pest control treatments continued in orchards not being harvested. Among the fruit varieties picked, packed were: Arctic Rose, Red Diamond, White Candy nectarines; Babcock, Flavor Crest, White Lady peaches; Black Amber, Queen Rosa, Wickson plums; Flavor Supreme pluots. Apples, persimmons showed rapid development, were being irrigated, treated for insect pest, disease control. Pomegranates continued to mature, develop color, with a fair to heavy fruit set. Apricot, blueberry harvest continued. Fig harvesting commenced. Olive growers continued treatments to control the olive fruit fly. Citrus orchards were irrigated, fertilized, treated for pests. The Valencia orange harvest continued at a reduced rate. Lack of rainfall caused the fruit not to size up to traditional standards. Lemons were harvested in the coastal areas of Southern state primarily Ventura County, continued to show good fruit quality. Grapefruit harvesting was very active in Riverside County. Strawberry harvesting slowed, with berries primarily being picked for the local markets. Almond growers prepared for harvest. Walnut orchards continued to be sprayed for codling moths. Some almond, walnut, pistachio, pecan growers increased irrigation due to hot weather. The development of vegetable crops continued to benefit from the warm, dry weather. Vegetables planted for later harvest were treated for control of insect pests, diseases as needed. Harvesting of cantaloupe, watermelon, honeydew continued in Fresno County' s western districts. A rich summer harvest of sweet corn, onions, garlic, processing, fresh market tomatoes, squash, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers continued. In Tulare County, sweet corn, squash, parsley, dill, English and European cucumbers were being harvested in volume. The peak season for sweet corn is approaching quickly, quality has been excellent so far. Some tomato fields showed an increased incidence of sunburn. Harvested red onions were being packed in the field. In Merced County, planting of fresh market, processed tomatoes continued, planting of freezer Lima beans, late watermelon, cantaloupe was completed. The following vegetables were also harvested: bell peppers, carrots, Swiss chard, chives, garlic, okra, radishes, spinach. A few beef cows remained on dry foothill pastures in central and northern state. Many of these cows were receiving hay or protein supplement. Some cattle producers were forced to keep beef cows on foothill pastures due to poor summer pastures in mountain areas. Most feeder cattle have been shipped from foothills to market. Summer pasture feeds in mountain areas were mixed, with poor pastures reported in the southern Sierra Nevada mountains. Sheep were grazing in harvested grain fields, fallow fields, old vineyards in central state. Milk production declined due to the hot weather. Many dairy producers used misters or fans to reduce cow stress.

**COLORADO:** Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil 49% very short, 27% short, 23% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 60% very short 33% short, 7% adequate, 0% surplus. The Eastern Plains received moisture throughout the region with some areas reporting more than an inch of moisture. Unfortunately, temperatures were above normal, quickly evaporated any moisture received. Spring barley 99% headed, 97% 2001, 95% avg.; 30% turning color, 39% 2001, 33% avg.; 1% harvested, 0% 2001, 1% avg.; 3% very poor, 4% poor, 40% fair, 33% good, 20% excellent. Spring wheat 95% headed, 90% 2001, 80% avg.; 30% turning color, 31% 2001, 30% avg.; 4% harvested, 0% 2001, 0% avg.; 2% very poor, 3% poor, 44% fair, 36% good, 15% excellent. Dry onions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 61% good 24% excellent. Summer potatoes 1% very poor, 4% poor, 8% fair, 55% good, 32% excellent. Fall potatoes 1%

very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 21% excellent. Dry beans 3% flowered, 4% 2001, 3% avg.; 6% very poor, 9% poor, 19% fair, 48% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa 90% 1<sup>st</sup> cutting, 98% 2001, 97% avg.; 17% 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting, 13% 2001, 15% avg.; 14% very poor, 17% poor, 31% fair, 30% good, 8% excellent.

**DELAWARE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 45% very short, 44% short, 11% adequate. Subsoil 38% very short, 47% short, 15% adequate. Barley 99% harvested, 95% 2001, 98% avg. Winter wheat 92% harvested, 64% 2001, 68% avg. Range, pasture feed 10% very poor, 29% poor, 37% fair, 21% good, 3% excellent. Corn 14% very poor, 31% poor, 26% fair, 27% good, 2% excellent; silked 19%, 22% 2001, 17% avg. Sorghum 20% very poor, 32% poor, 37% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Soybean 11% very poor, 25% poor, 33% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent; planted 90%, 84% 2001, 83% avg.; blooming 4%, 3% 2001, 3% avg. Apple 2% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 69% good, 3% excellent. Cucumbers harvested 22%, 12% 2001, 14% avg. Sweet corn harvested 10%, 7% 2001, 8% avg. Snap beans harvested 20%, 19% 2001, 11% avg. Peaches 2% very poor, 8% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent. Peaches harvested 10%, 7% 2001, 6% avg. Watermelon harvested 8%, 4% 2001, 2% avg. Potatoes harvested 10%, 9% 2001, 11% avg. Tomatoes harvested 1%, 2% 2001, 2% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 5%, 1% 2001, 1% avg. Other Hay 2nd 89% cutting, 58% 2001, 61% avg.; 3rd 1% cutting, 14% 2001, 22% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd 85% cutting, 76% 2001, 72% avg.; 3rd 1% cutting, 14% 2001, 17% avg. Hay supplies 2% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 5% surplus. Warm, dry weather continues to prevail. Corn not under irrigation, especially in Kent, Sussex, is under a lot of stress, some reports of lack of pollination due to the heat.

**FLORIDA:** Topsoil 1% very short, 7% short, 63% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 9% short, 57% adequate, 29% surplus.

Rainfall range: traces at Putnam Hall, Jacksonville to over 4.33 in. at Daytona Beach. Rain over some Panhandle localities eased dry conditions. Daily showers over Peninsula continued. Temperature average: 1 to 3<sup>o</sup> below normal at major stations. Daytime highs: mostly 80s; several daily maximums in 90s. Nighttime lows: 60s, 70s. Peanut 10% fair, 70% good, 20% excellent; pegged 65%; 69% 2001, 60% avg. Light supplies watermelons, tomatoes available. Okra harvesting continues, Miami-Dade County. Rain all citrus areas most of week, lower east coast, some of lower interior have too much rain, some standing water. Trees, new crop fruit doing well. Valencia, grapefruit harvest over for all practical purposes. Most processors, packers closed. Few fresh squeeze operations still open. Caretakers cutting cover crops, plowing to help move standing water. Dead trees removed, burned; some resets planted. Pasture 15% fair, 75% good, 10% excellent. Panhandle: pastures improved slightly from previous week following good rains; armyworms active; some pastures, hayfields treated for fall armyworms. North: good rains revitalized pastures hay fields; haying active, weather permitting. Central: pastures fair to good. Southwest: range condition fair to excellent. Statewide cattle condition: 10% fair, 90% good.

**GEORGIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Soil 16% very short, 37% short, 45% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 80% dough, 69% 2001, 74% avg.; 48% dent, 24% 2001, 36% avg.; 11% mature, 6% 2001, 6% avg. Hay 8% very poor, 17% poor, 44% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts 89% blooming, 82% 2001, 87% avg. Sorghum 1% very poor, 13% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent; 97% planted, 93% 2001, 92% avg. Soybeans 98% planted, 96% 2001, 96% avg.; 96% emerged, 90% 2001, NA avg; 11% setting pods, 13% 2001, 6% avg. Tobacco 20% very poor, 29% poor, 33% fair, 15% good, 3% excellent; 18% harvested, 11% 2001, 15% avg. Watermelons 2% very poor, 7% poor, 52% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent; 81% harvested, 65% 2001, 69% avg. Apples 7% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Peaches 64% harvested, 69% 2001, 69% avg. Pecans 2% very poor, 15% poor, 41% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Temperatures were above normal last week. The State experienced another week of isolated showers, thunderstorms. Although, continued rain replenished some areas, rapid evaporation left others dry. Some stream, pond levels increased slightly. Crop conditions improved in areas that received rain. Poultry producers grew concerned about diminishing water supplies. Grazing shortages continued, forcing cattlemen to feed hay. Farmers prepared fields for final planting of soybeans, cotton, grain sorghum. The tobacco harvest increased momentum. Cotton was setting squares, bolls at a rapid pace. Activities: Farmers baled hay, checked for insects, the routinely managed livestock, poultry.

**HAWAII:** Soil moisture was adequate. Mostly sunny skies with passing showers, warm temperatures continued to benefit crops

throughout the State. Harvesting will remain active for papayas, bananas. Most vegetable crops made favorable progress and remained in fair to good condition.

**IDAHO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 9% very short, 43% short, 48% adequate. Irrigation water supply 3% very poor, 22% poor, 28% fair, 47% good. Potatoes 80% 12 inches high, 83% 2001, 73% avg.; 39% closing middles, 46% 2001, 37% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 67% good, 16% excellent. Winter wheat 99% headed, 96% 2001, 96% avg.; 20% turning color, 33% 2001, 29% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 65% good, 11% excellent. Spring wheat 97% booted, 93% 2001, 86% avg.; 3% turning color, 9% 2001, 6% avg. Barley 93% booted, 93% 2001, 84% avg.; 7% turning color, 17% 2001, 8% avg. Alfalfa hay 93% 1st cutting harvested, 95% 2001, 90% avg.; 20% 2nd cutting harvested, 32% 2001, 19% avg. Cherries 82% harvested, 45% 2001, 50% avg. Activities: irrigating, applying pesticides, harvesting alfalfa.

**ILLINOIS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 17% very short, 42% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 1% dough, 1% 2001, 1% avg.; height 49 in., 64 in. 2001, 59 in. avg. Soybeans setting 1%, pods 3% 2001, 2% avg. Wheat 96% ripe, 96% 2001, 94% avg. Oats 90% filled, 86% 2001, 84% avg.; 54% turning yellow, 55% 2001, 48% avg.; 17% ripe, 22% 2001, 15% avg.; 5% harvested, 6% 2001, 4% avg.; 2% poor, 25% fair, 64% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd 49% cut, 52% 2001, 45% avg.; 3% poor, 33% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent. Red clover 90% cut, 90% 2001, 88% avg. High temperatures, high humidity put stress on the crops, livestock, farmers across the state last week. Isolated rainfall did not reach most areas that needed moisture. Crop conditions are reported mostly in the good, fair categories at this time in spite of the hot weather and lack of moisture but will need rain soon. Some corn fields planted in late May in the central part of the state have reportedly not had any rainfall. Farmers were able to spend a lot of time spraying, mowing. Activities: Baling hay, straw, harvesting potatoes, beans, cultivating, scouting for Corn Borers, Japanese Beetles, hauling grain.

**INDIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 20% very short, 42% short, 36% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 34% short, 55% adequate, 4% surplus. Soils, pastures becoming very dry, most areas. Virtually no precipitation statewide, except a few showers in the northwestern region. Hot weather is placing stress on major crops, livestock. Corn was curling, soybeans cupping in many fields. Weeds are still a problem in many soybean fields. Planting of double crop soybeans was winding up. Temperatures averaged 2<sup>o</sup> to 8<sup>o</sup> above normal. Precipitation none to 0.83 in. Winter wheat harvest was in full swing in the central regions, gaining momentum in the northern areas. Winter wheat 50% good to excellent compared with 69% 2001. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 25% complete, 37% 2001, 38% avg. Pastures 3% very poor, 12% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 3% excellent. Livestock were under stress from hot weather and flies. Activities: Spraying soybeans for weed control, side dressing corn, baling straw, scouting fields, moving grain to market, cultivating row crops, cleaning up, repairing equipment, cutting, baling hay, mowing roadsides, taking care of livestock.

**IOWA:** Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.4. Topsoil 32% very short, 36% short, 32% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 22% very short, 33% short, 45% adequate, 0% surplus. Scattered rains late last week gave some state farmers a reprieve from the extremely dry weather of the past month, but high temperatures statewide, little moisture in many areas caused crop conditions to drop slightly. The corn, soybean crops in areas with recent rains or where good soil has allowed strong root development have shown less stress. Areas with little rain, having lighter, sandier soils are showing extreme stress, with isolated reports of corn turning white or yellow. Some areas, especially in western state, received no rain at all but other farmers received 2 or more inches. Oats headed 100%, 2001 93%, 97% avg.; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 10% excellent. Corn 5%, silking 1% 2001, 6% avg.; 3%, very poor, 10% poor, 22% fair, 54% good, 11% excellent. Soybeans 50% blooming, 16% 2001, 27% avg.; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 14% excellent. Pasture feed 6% very poor, 26% poor, 41% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent.

**KANSAS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 27% very short, 47% short, 25% adequate. Subsoil 26% very short, 39% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 100% harvested, 96% 2001, 85% avg. Corn 5% very poor, 14% poor, 37% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent; 23% silking, 45% 2001, 33% avg. Sorghum 1% headed, 7% 2001, 4% avg.;

3% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. Soybeans 20% blooming, 28% 2001, 27% avg.; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 39% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd 82% cutting completed, 93% 2001, 77% avg. Pasture 19% very poor, 26% poor, 25% fair, 24% good, 6% excellent.

**KENTUCKY:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 13% very short, 43% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short, 38% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Scattered showers fell across the State this week, with most areas receiving little or no rain. Farmers need more rain. Activities: Baling hay, clipping pastures, the cultivation of tobacco, spraying for weeds. Both the corn, soybean crop look mostly good, but needs rain. Burley tobacco height was 57% under 24 inches, 37% 24-36 inches, 6% over 36 inches. Tobacco 1% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent. The tobacco crop looks good throughout most of the State, with the most common problems reported were black shank, increased worm numbers. Winter wheat 99% harvest complete. Harvesting of hay continued to be one of the major farming activities this week. Hay crop 1% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 13% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent.

**LOUISIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Soil 5% very short, 16% short, 64% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn 4% very poor, 12% poor, 42% fair, 34% good, 8% excellent; 78% dough stage, 61% last week, 88% 2001, 81% avg., 8% mature, 1% last week, 12% 2001, 14% avg. Corn producers were gearing up for harvest. Hay 98% 1st cutting, 96% last week, 97% 2001, 96% avg.; 19% 2nd cutting, 12% last week, 25% 2001, 17% avg. Peaches 56% harvested, 45% last week, 64% 2001, 75% avg. Rice 2% ripe, 0% last week, 5% 2001, 3% avg. Fields were being drained to prepare for harvest. Soybeans 99% planted, 96% last week, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 98% emerged, 93% last week, 100% 2001, 98% avg; 19% setting pods, 10% last week, 48% 2001, 27% avg. Some soybean fields were replanted due to poor stands. Sugarcane 4% poor, 14% fair, 44% good, 38% excellent. Sweet potatoes 96% planted, 90% last week, 98% 2001, 99% avg. Planting edged closer to completion. Livestock 1% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Vegetables 5% very poor, 19% poor, 42% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent. Pasture growth continued to benefit from moderate rain showers last week.

**MARYLAND:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 36% very short, 46% short, 18% adequate. Subsoil 33% very short, 57% short, 10% adequate. Barley 99% harvested, 94% 2001, 97% avg. Winter Wheat 89% harvested, 56% 2001, 65% avg. Range, pasture 11% very poor, 21% poor, 49% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Corn 7% very poor, 19% poor, 42% fair, 27% good, 5% excellent; silked 38%, 23% 2001, 20% avg.; dough 1%, 3% 2001, 2% avg. Peaches 7% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 7% excellent; harvested 3%, 11% 2001, 9% avg. Sweet corn harvested 14%, 15% 2001, 11% avg. Apples 23% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent. Cucumbers harvested 31%, 38% 2001, 31% avg. Tobacco 4% poor, 55% fair, 35% good, 6% excellent; bloomed 5%, 9% 2001, 8% avg. Snap Beans harvested 46%, 17% 2001, 21% avg. Soybean 7% very poor, 16% poor, 41% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent; planted 94%, 89% 2001, 87% avg.; blooming 3%, 8% 2001, 5% avg. Watermelons harvested 2%, 2% 2001, 5% avg. Potatoes harvested 13%, 19% 2001, 28% avg. Sorghum 35% fair, 65% good. Other hay 2nd 35% cutting, 36% 2001, 37% avg. Alfalfa Hay 2nd 90% cutting, 57% 2001, 66% avg. Hay supplies 17% short, 80% adequate, 3% surplus. Tomatoes 5% harvested, 9% 2001, 8% avg. Cantaloupes 6% harvested, 10% 2001, 8% avg. Continued hot, dry weather persists in state. By mid-week, highs reached up to 100° before cooling off to the low 80's by the weeks end. The extreme high temperatures in combination with recent arid conditions last week may hinder pollination, plant growth, particularly in row crops.

**MICHIGAN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 33% very short, 47% short, 20% adequate. Subsoil 19% very short, 38% short, 43% adequate. All Hay 1st 92% cutting, 91% 2001, 91% avg.; 2nd 21% cutting, 14% 2001, 16% avg.; 2% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Corn height 29 in., 36 in. 2001, 37 in. avg. Dry beans 95% emerged, 95% 2001, 96% avg.; 1.0% blooming, 4.0% 2001, 2.0% avg. Oats 92% headed, 92% 2001, 88% avg.; 19% turning yellow, 31% 2001, 32% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Winter wheat 91% turning yellow, 94% 2001, 87% avg. Temperatures ranged from 6 to 8° above normal State. Weather conditions hot, dry. Average rainfall amounts ranged from at or near zero much of State to 1.49 inch northeast Lower Peninsula. Total precipitation since April 1 fell to below normal levels all three southern districts during

week. Corn showing stress from hot, dry weather. Soybeans taking stress a little better despite lack of growth. Overall, sugarbeet stands fair to average. Winter wheat continued turning with some fields having premature dry heads. Army worms present wheat fields. Alfalfa harvest full swing with a wide mixture of farmers harvesting both first, second cuttings. Potato leafhoppers present alfalfa fields. Dry beans growing well. Drought conditions across State having adverse effect on non-irrigated fruit. Insect activity last week included increased numbers of Japanese beetles, blueberry maggots, potato leafhoppers, European red mites. Occurrence of codling moths, obliquebanded leafrollers, greater, lesser peach tree borers, oriental fruit moths continued. Apples 1.5 inches south. Thinning completed. Peaches, pears, plums continued to size well across State despite dry conditions. Black knot affecting some plum blocks southwest. Tart cherry harvest underway southwest. Sweet cherry harvest of early varieties began south. Bacterial spot prevalent cherry blocks across State. Grapes berry touch southwest. Limited blueberry harvest began late last week Berrien county. Phomopsis common south. Strawberry harvest wrapping up. Renovation started some fields. Summer raspberries beginning to ripen. Cantaloup, watermelons responded positively to increased temperatures. Early cucumber direct seeded fields flowering and harvest volume continued to increase. Cabbage, carrots continued to grow rapidly. Cabbage harvest underway. Celery planting remained on schedule. Harvest of celery for hearts continued. Some thrips found onion fields. A little fresh spinach harvested. Pea harvest underway. Peppers, eggplants flowering. Some leafhoppers and a few European corn borers reported potato fields. Pumpkins, winter squash began to vine out. Snap beans growing rapidly under irrigation. Leafhoppers a reoccurring problem, as producers continued to treat fields with insecticides. Harvest from transplanted squash, zucchini fields continued, fruit development rapid. Sweet corn color, development good. Tasseling had begun on early planted corn. Tomato staking, tying continued. Dry weather reduced disease pressure, but increased temperatures caused concern about potential blossom drop. Summer squash growth increased.

**MINNESOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 7% very short, 21% short, 60% adequate, 12% surplus. Alfalfa 90% 1<sup>st</sup> cutting, 98% 2001, 97% avg. Spring Wheat 94% jointed, 87% 2001, 94% avg.; 1% turning ripe, 0% 2001, 4% avg. Oats 97% jointed, 95% 2001, 97% avg.; 12% turning ripe, 4% 2001, 13% avg. Barley 97% jointed, 89% 2001, 95% avg.; 5% turning ripe, 0% 2001, 4% avg. Corn 42 in. height, 33 in. 2001, 41 in. avg. Soybeans 12 in. height, 10 in. 2001, 12 in. avg. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 14% poor, 36% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Dry beans 6% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, 8% excellent. Potatoes 4% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 46% good, 21% excellent. Sunflowers 13% very poor, 13% poor, 25% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Canola 57% very poor, 17% poor, 16% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Sugarbeets 5% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 41% good, 7% excellent. Plenty of heat has pushed crops along rapidly, made up for a lot of this year's seariness slowness of crop development. Major row crops are in mostly good condition, are in or near recent years' normal growth stages for this point in the season. Statewide temperatures for the week averaged 6.9° above normal. Topsoil moisture is being used up quickly by crops in the high temperatures so additional rainfall is needed soon over most of the state. Rainfall across the southern third of the state was generally very light, corn plants were beginning to show stress. The lack of good opportunities for herbicide spraying have resulted in some serious weed infestations in soybean fields in many areas. Soybean aphids have appeared in far southern counties, but so far in small numbers. Red River Valley counties had a temporary break from heavy rains, resulting in some improvement in small grain condition.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Soil moisture 12% very short, 27% short, 55% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 91% silked, 95% 2001, 90% avg.; 53% dough, 72% 2001, 63% avg.; 18% dent, 27% 2001, 26% avg. Silage 8% harvested, 6% 2001, 1% avg.; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 45% good, 25% excellent. Cotton 82% squaring, 94% 2001, 91% avg.; 40% setting bolls, 51% 2001, 46% avg.; 5% poor, 26% fair, 43% good, 26% excellent. Rice 6% heading, 9% 2001, 12% avg.; 2% poor, 18% fair, 48% good, 32% excellent. Sorghum 50% heading, 71% 2001, 55% avg.; 8% poor, 19% fair, 49% good, 24% excellent. Soybeans 54% blooming, 76% 2001, 64% avg.; 1% very poor 8% poor, 25% fair, 36% good, 30% excellent. Wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2001, 99% avg. Hay 54% harvested (Warm Season), 54% 2001, 54% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 18% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 98% planted, 97% 2001, 95% avg.; 2% poor, 21% fair, 76% good, 1% excellent. Watermelons 50% harvested, 43% 2001, 28% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 5% fair, 30% good, 61% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 10% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 6% very poor, 11%

poor, 34% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Isolated rains have helped some areas of the state. Many producers that have irrigation facilities are using them to irrigate their crops.

**MISSOURI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 19% very short, 50% short, 31% adequate, 0% surplus, a sharp reduction from a week earlier. Row crops, pastures are showing a continued decline in condition in most areas as above normal temperatures, only spotty rainfall occurred over the State. The northwest district is the driest area, with a rating of 29% short, 53% very short. Corn silking ranges from around 25% complete in the northwest, northeast districts to 85% southeast, southwest. With the hot, dry weather continuing, farmers are concerned about pollination. The moisture shortage is causing a poor start for late planted soybeans, below normal growth for all beans. The wheat harvest is reaching completion in all areas, but the central, east-central districts as well as the northern third of the State still have about 7% or more of the crop remaining to be harvested. Alfalfa 2nd crop 66% cut, 47% 2001, 54% avg. Other hay 85% cut, 82% 2001, 79% avg. Pastures 4% very poor, 15% poor, 42% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent. Rainfall for the week averaged 0.43 inch, ranging from 0.14 inch in the south-central district to 0.75 inch in the central, northeast districts.

**MONTANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 17% very short, 39% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 35% very short, 42% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 8% very poor, 20% poor, 43% fair, 24% good, 5% excellent. This is better than 2001 37% very poor, 44% poor, 15% fair, 4% good, 0% excellent, is closer to the 5-year average of 10% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 29% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat 96% in boot, behind 2001, the 5-yr 100% avg.; 90% headed, more in-line with both the 2001, 5-yr 98% avg. Winter wheat 17% turning, 57% 2001, 5-yr 45% avg. Potatoes 91% emerged, still behind 2001, 5-yr 100% avg.; 99%, respectively. Barley in boot increased, is at 71%, but is still behind 2001, at 89%, the 5-yr 85% avg.; 38% headed, 62% 2001, 58% 5-yr avg.; Spring wheat 60% boot, well behind 2001, 87% 5-yr avg.; 86%, respectively, 29% heading, 53%, 2001, 60% 5-yr avg. Oats 78% in boot, 86% 2001, 85% 5-yr avg.; 48% headed, 58% 2001, 56% 5-yr avg. Barley 3% very poor, 10% poor, 28% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent. Spring wheat 3% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent. Oats 5% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 6% excellent. Dry bean 1% very poor, 4% poor, 34% fair, 61% good, 0% excellent. Corn 0% very poor, 3% poor, 33% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent. Potatoes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 77% good, 15% excellent. Pasture, range feed 16% very poor, 25% poor, 36% fair, 20% good, 3% excellent. Pasture, range feed conditions are rated better than a year ago, but still poorer than the 5-year avg. 2001 19% very poor, 32% poor, 33% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent while the 5-yr avg 8% very poor, 18% poor, 33% fair, 31% good, 10% excellent. The movement of cattle, sheep to summer ranges progressed to 99% for cattle, calves, and 99% for sheep, lambs. Both last year's and the 5-year average for livestock movement at this time is 100%.

**NEBRASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil, subsoil moisture mostly short to very short across the State. Temperatures averaged 2 to 6° above normal for the week. Precipitation was scattered, light across the State except for a specific locations in the west, southeast. Alfalfa 2<sup>nd</sup> 49% cutting, 40% 2001, 30% avg. Pastures in many areas not regrowing after grazing, supplemental feeding occurring by some producers.

**NEVADA:** Hot, dry weather persisted across State. Temperatures averaged several degrees above normal, very little precipitation was recorded. Isolated afternoon thundershowers provided little relief. First cutting of alfalfa neared completion in the North. Second cutting of alfalfa was well along South, getting underway North. Meadow hay harvest continued. Harvest of grain for hay continued. Mites, aphid became more of a problem in some alfalfa. Potato, corn growth accelerated in response to the hot weather. Onion condition fair to good with bulbs sizing. Garlic condition good. Range dried more, dry water holes forced movement of some range livestock. Crickets, grasshoppers remained a problem in several areas. Irrigation water supplies were very short in some areas. Activities: Alfalfa hay harvest, other hay harvest, irrigation, pest control, weed control.

**NEW ENGLAND:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 6% very short, 19% short, 58% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 17% short, 71% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture feed 2% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 18% excellent. Maine Potatoes 100% emerged, 100% 2001,

100% avg.; condition good/excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes: Condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes: Condition good. Maine Oats: Condition excellent/good. Maine Barley: Condition excellent/good. Field Corn 100% planted, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 95% emerged, 95% 2001, 95% avg.; condition good/fair. Sweet Corn 99% planted, 99% 2001, 99% avg.; 95% emerged, 95% 2001, 95% avg.; condition good/fair. First Crop Hay 80% harvested, 85% 2001, 80% avg.; condition good/fair. Second Crop Hay: 20% harvested, 15% 2001, 15% avg; condition good/excellent. Shade Tobacco: Condition good/fair. Broadleaf Tobacco: Condition good/fair. Apples: Fruit size avg.; condition good/fair. Peaches: Fruit size avg; condition good/fair. Pears: Fruit size avg/b.avg.; condition poor/fair. Strawberries 75% harvested, 80% 2001, 80% avg.; condition fair/good. Massachusetts Cranberries: Petal Fall to Full Bloom Stage; fruit size avg.; condition good/fair. Highbush Blueberries: Fruit size avg.; condition good/excellent. Maine Wild Blueberries: Fruit size avg.; condition good.

Hot temperatures, high humidity were prevalent last week, promoting rapid crop growth. Most States received minimal precipitation, forcing growers to irrigate where available. Maine was the exception; the state received above average rainfall, which caused field activities to halt the latter part of the week. Activities: Planting vegetables, sweet corn; finishing up planting field corn; harvesting strawberries,ighbush blueberries, early vegetables; weeding, cultivating fields; sidedressing fields with fertilizer; cutting dry hay, chopping haylage; mowing orchards; monitoring for pests, disease; irrigating, where available; applying fungicides, herbicides, insecticides.

**NEW JERSEY:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 20% very short, 80% short. Hot, humid weather continued through last week, with temperatures reaching the upper 90's by Thursday. Smoke from wild fires near Quebec, Canada blanketed the region over the weekend, affecting air quality as far south as Washington, D.C. Activities: Combining wheat, cutting, baling hay, fertilizing, spraying. Range, pasture 3% poor, 68% fair, 29% good. Corn 44% fair, 56% good. Soybeans 90% emerged, 100% good. Dry weather conditions allowed hay producers to make good progress on their second cutting. Livestock producers reported slow growth in pastures, a decline in milk production due to the hot weather. Pickle, snap bean, fresh market tomato, sweet corn harvest continued on schedule. Producers also made good progress harvesting parsley, cilantro, other herbs. Cantaloupe harvest was also underway in some areas. Summer potatoes were rated in mostly good condition, with harvest expected to begin in a few weeks. Blueberry harvest continued, with crop condition rated as mostly good.

**NEW MEXICO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 40% very short, 35% short, 25% adequate. An increase in moisture from both the Gulf of Mexico, Pacific helped fuel hit, miss thunderstorms each day. Eastern half of the state received most of the benefit while precipitation amounts were spotty and light in the west. Temperatures were normal to slightly below normal in the east, but a little above normal in the west. Statewide average was 1° above normal. Early in the week, maximums reached 100° at a number of lower-elevation locations. High winds mid-week caused 25% light, 3% moderate damage to crops. Farmers were again busy maintaining fields, cutting hay, irrigating fields. Irrigated sorghum planting has been completed, dryland made a slight increase to 27% due to moisture received along the state's east side. Chile, cotton, corn conditions continued to improve due to warm temperatures. Cotton 88% squaring, 50% setting bolls. Corn 35% silked, chile pod set 32% light, 66% avg.; 2% heavy. Alfalfa was in mostly fair to good condition, with the 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting 85% complete, the 3<sup>rd</sup> 55% complete, the 4<sup>th</sup> cutting 25% complete. Wheat remained in mostly very poor to fair condition with 80% of the crop harvested. Onions were in good condition with harvest 96% completed. Peanuts were reported in fair to good condition. Ranchers were especially glad to see the rains come but more are needed as tanks remain low, livestock are eating new grass as fast as it comes up. Supplemental feeding, hauling water continued. Pasture, range feed 46% very poor, 37% poor, 15% fair, 2% good.

**NEW YORK:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 2% very short, 12% short, 75% adequate, 11% surplus. Pasture feed 8% poor, 20% fair, 64% good, 8% excellent. Some livestock stress due to heat. Corn 93% planted, 100% 2001; many acres unable to be planted. Wheat 1% poor, 16% fair, 67% good, 16% excellent. Oats 1% poor, 17% fair, 69% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 94% planted, 100% 2001. Dry bean planting finished; ran out of time, surface moisture. High temps pushed vegetables towards maturity. Pea combines active Monroe County. Sweet corn, cabbage, snap bean planting neared completion. Apples 26% poor, 34% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Grapes 29% poor, 4% fair, 67% good. Sweet cherry harvest began; low yields due to earlier frost damage.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Soil 30% very short, 42% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Scattered thunderstorms and highs in the 90's is normal for the first full week of July. Overall, chronic arid conditions exist throughout the State as evidenced by rainfall deficits for the year. Reflecting the scattered precipitation, Planting activities are nearly complete for most crops. Potato farmers made excellent gains in harvest while peach producers were slow to harvest their fruit.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 20% very short, 24% short, 51% adequate, 5% surplus. Scattered thunderstorms over the weekend missed the driest areas of the state. Barley 79% boot, 74% 2001, 74% avg.; 17% milk, 11% 2001, 15% avg. Durum wheat 83% jointing, 82% 2001, 81% avg.; 50% boot, 55% 2001, 54% avg.; 18% headed, 24% 2001, 28% avg.; 5% milk, 3% 2001, 5% avg. Hard red spring wheat 72% boot, 74% 2001, 75% avg.; 20% milk, 8% 2001, 15% avg. Oats 69% boot, 77% 2001, 74% avg.; 22% milk, 13% 2001, 16% avg.. Canola 72% blooming, 75% 2001, 70% avg. Dry edible beans 12% blooming, 5% 2001, 9% avg. Flax 32% blooming, 26% 2001, 32% avg. Potatoes 15% blooming, 33% 2001, 25% avg.; 10% rows filled, 28% 2001, 21% avg. Sunflower 8% blooming, 0% 2001, 0% avg. Emerged crop conditions: Durum wheat 3% very poor, 8% poor, 35% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Canola 7% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 6% excellent. Dry edible beans 8% very poor, 20% poor, 30% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Flaxseed 8% very poor, 12% poor, 36% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent. Potatoes 5% very poor, 10% poor, 44% fair, 32% good, 9% excellent. Sugarbeets 7% very poor, 15% poor, 35% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Sunflower 9% very poor, 14% poor, 36% fair, 35% good, 6% excellent. Hay 29% very poor, 31% poor, 32% fair, 8% good, 0% excellent. Broadleaf, wild oats spraying were 94%, 97% complete, respectively. Pasture, range feeds 31% very poor, 24% poor, 31% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Stockwater supplies were 16% very short, 14% short, 68% adequate, 2% surplus. Alfalfa 1<sup>st</sup> cutting 69% complete while other hay cutting 30% complete.

**OHIO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9 days. Topsoil 16% very short, 44% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Soybeans 99% emerged, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 7% blooming, 39% 2001, 29% avg. Winter wheat 80% ripe, 76% 2001, 72% avg.; 36% harvested, 18% 2001, 33% avg. Oats 90% headed, 98% 2001, 97% avg.; 9% ripe, 13% 2001, 16% avg. Alfalfa 2nd 32% cutting complete, 24% 2001, 31% avg. Other hay 1st 95% cutting complete, 96% 2001, 94% avg.; 2nd 18% cutting complete, 14% 2001, 16% avg. Strawberries 99% harvested, 98% 2001, 96% avg. Summer apples 7% harvested, 5% 2001, 6% avg. Peaches 3% harvested, 4% 2001, 1% avg. Corn 3% very poor, 11% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 7% excellent. Soybean 4% very poor, 11% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent. Hay 1% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 50% good, 7% excellent. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 12% poor, 39% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent. Oats 2% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat 2% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 45% good, 12% excellent. Dry conditions, above normal temperatures continued to stress both crops, livestock last week, but did allow the State's wheat growers to make excellent progress with harvest. Activities: Irrigating vegetables, planting double-cropped soybeans, harvesting early vegetables, scouting fields, side-dressing corn, baling straw, trimming Christmas trees, checking water supplies, spraying livestock for flies.

**OKLAHOMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil 8% very short, 27% short, 63% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 16% very short, 28% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Alfalfa 97% 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting, 88% last week, 96% 2001, 85% avg.; 33% 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting, 10% last week, 34% 2001, 22% avg.; 2% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent; Other Hay 86% 1<sup>st</sup> cutting, 81% last week, 86% 2001, 79% avg.; 24% 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting, 11% last week, 23% 2001, 10% avg.; 3% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 8% excellent; Oats 91% harvested, 89% last week, 97% 2001, 87% avg.; 58% plowed, 39% last week, 75% 2001, 46% avg. Corn 61% silking, 43% last week, 46% 2001, 28% avg.; 21% dough, 10% last week, 19% 2001, 10% avg.; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent; Sorghum 96% planted, 95% last week, 99% 2001, 95% avg.; 79% emerged, 77% last week, 92% 2001, 86% avg. Soybeans 95% planted, 94% last week, 96% 2001, 88% avg.; 91% emerged, 88% last week, 92% 2001, 79% avg.; 24% blooming, 15% last week, 30% 2001, 14% avg.; 2% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, 7% excellent; Watermelons 98% running, 96% last week, 100% 2001, 96% avg.; 89% setting fruit, 77% last week, 91% 2001, 76% avg.; 5% harvested, 1% last week, 27% 2001, 8% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 78% good, 3% excellent; Cotton 99% emerged, 98% last week,

99% 2001, 98% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent; Livestock: Cattle auctions reported lighter trading of both steers, heifers less than 800 pounds. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds was up about 10 cents per cwt. from the previous week, averaged \$79.60 per cwt. The price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds was up 50 cents per cwt. and averaged \$74.60 per cwt.

**OREGON:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 29% very short, 45% short, 26% adequate. Subsoil 34% very short, 40% short, 26% adequate. Barley 2% harvested, 3% 2001 1% 5 yr avg.; 19% very poor, 13% poor, 32% fair, 31% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat 37% very poor, 24% poor, 22% fair, 15% good, 2% excellent. Range, pasture 19% very poor, 26% poor, 30% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Activities: Western state winter wheat turning fast. Haying continued, but got interrupted by showers. Grass seed cutting started early. Combining started on crimson clover, a few early varieties of orchardgrass. Both forage, turf-type fescue being swathed with most of annual ryegrass already down. Some red clover fields showing bloom for seed crop. A few double-cut mint fields had first cutting taken. Most fields still a month off until much harvest will be done. Along coast haying in full swing. Dry weather conditions allowing baling of hay versus putting it into haylage. Haying continued in eastern state. First alfalfa hay harvest completed. Meadow hay harvest in full swing. In Klamath County, second cutting of alfalfa growing well, grain crops looking good. Small, localized thundershowers continued to help higher elevation spring crops. Barley harvest to start this week. Wheat harvest to start about July 15, should be in full swing by July 29. More frost damage evident as whiteheads become evident in some northcentral areas. Operators are fertilizing, readying combines, trucks for harvest. Several wheat growers cut test strips for maturity check but no actual harvest took place. In northeast, dryland crops are still looking good due to June rains. Nurseries are irrigating all plants, containers & spraying for weed control. Greenhouses operating in summer mode, making plans for fall crops. Christmas tree growth excellent this year, shearing should start in near future. In Klamath County, potato rows 1% closed, have begun to flower. Summer vegetables became available for local markets in Clackamas County. In Polk County, some sweet corn interplanted with beans. Strawberry, cherry harvest continued to wind down throughout State. Some cherry damage reported. Clackamas County raspberry harvest continued; Marion blackberries should be ready soon. Yamhill County growers applied fruit fly sprays to tart cherries, filbertworm sprays to hazelnuts. Early varieties of apricots, peaches began to ripen in Wasco County. Southern Coast cranberry bloom ended for Stevens variety. Statewide range, pasture in need of rain. A few areas reported range, pasture in good condition but most of State in poor to fair condition. Higher elevation rangeland looked good. Cattle, calves doing well, if on good grass. Cattle in good condition. A lot of Baker County cattle consigned to satellite sales later this month.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil 9% very short, 45% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn height 37 inches, 36 inches 2001, 34 inches avg.; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 32% fair, 38% good, 23% excellent. Barley 97% ripe, 92% 2001, 90% avg.; 90% harvested, 75% 2001, 80% avg. Winter wheat 99% turning yellow, 91% 2001, 93% avg.; 84% ripe, 47% 2001, 57% avg.; 41% harvested, 9% 2001, 19% avg.; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent. Oats 88% heading, 86% 2001, 90% avg.; 43% yellow, 28% 2001, 37% avg.; 8% ripe, 6% 2001, 5% avg.; 4% poor, 26% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent. Soybeans 95% emerged, 96% 2001, 96% avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa 1st 96% cutting, 96% 2001, 95% avg.; 2nd 59% cutting, 46% 2001, 46% avg. Timothy clover 1st 85% cutting complete, 84% 2001, 80% avg.; 2nd cutting 8% complete, 14% 2001, 8% avg. Peach crop 5% very poor, 8% poor, 7% fair, 78% good, 2% excellent, 8% harvested, not available for 2001, avg not available. Apple 3% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 17% excellent. Quality of hay made 2% poor, 22% fair, 43% good, 33% excellent. Pasture feeds 5% very poor, 13% poor, 41% fair, 35% good, 6% excellent. Principal farm activities: Planting soybeans, vegetables; fixing fences; machinery maintenance; harvesting small grains; harvesting forages, baling straw; cleaning barns; hauling, spreading manure; caring for livestock; scouting fields; spraying herbicides, insecticides; fertilizing, attending farm meetings.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for field work 6.3. Soil 44% very short, 41% short, 15% adequate. Corn 97% silked, 91% 2001, 93% avg.; 61% doughed, 51% 2001, 50% avg.; 18% matured, 14% 2001, 13% avg.; 34% very poor, 35% poor, 22% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans 99% planted, 98% 2001, 97% avg.; 95% emerged, 95% 2001, 84% avg.;

14% bloomed, 19% 2001, 17% avg.; 2% pods set, 5% 2001, 3% avg.; 7% very poor, 20% poor, 45% fair, 28% good. Sorghum 99% planted, 95% 2001, 95% avg.; 58% headed, 49% 2001, 56% avg.; 19% turned color, 17% 2001, 24% avg.; 2% very poor, 21% poor, 31% fair, 46% good. Cotton 100% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 70% squared, 55% 2001, 66% avg.; 17% bolls set, 12% 2001, 16% avg.; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 56% fair, 33% good. Peanuts 46% pegged, 48% 2001, 44% avg.; 8% poor, 52% fair, 33% good, 7% excellent. Barley 98% harvested, 100% 2001, 99% avg. Pastures 16% very poor, 41% poor, 29% fair, 14% good. Rye 100% harvested, 97% 2001, 99% avg. Oats 100% harvested, 100% 2001, 99% avg. Sweetpotatoes 99% planted, 95% 2001, 99% avg.; 3% poor, 70% fair, 27% good. Tobacco 71% topped, 67% 2001, 70% avg.; 5% harvested, 4% 2001, 5% avg.; 15% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Hay 55% harvested, 39% 2001, 59% avg.; 13% very poor, 30% poor, 36% fair, 21% good. Peaches 43% harvested, 50% 2001, 46% avg.; 5% poor, 24% fair, 46% good, 25% excellent. Apples 34% fair, 64% good, 2% excellent. Snapbeans 96% harvested, 83% 2001, 77% avg.; 3% poor, 96% fair, 1% good. Cucumbers 97% harvested, 99% 2001, 93% avg. Watermelons 65% harvested, 72% 2001, 68% avg.; 4% very poor, 10% poor, 58% fair, 28% good. Tomatoes 70% harvested, 75% 2001, 76% avg.; 4% very poor, 7% poor, 14% fair, 71% good, 4% excellent. Cantaloups 71% harvested, 84% 2001, 76% avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 53% fair, 38% good. Livestock 1% very poor, 10% poor, 46% fair, 42% good, 1% excellent.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for field work 6.3. Topsoil 44% very short, 38% short, 18% adequate. Subsoil 41% very short, 36% short, 22% adequate, 1% surplus. Feed supplies 27% very short, 36% short, 37% adequate. Stock water supplies 35% very short, 29% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Rye 20% very poor, 32% poor, 20% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent, 91% turning color, 49% 2001, 71% avg.; 47% ripe, 2% 2001, 17% avg.; 47% turning color 72%, 29% 2001, 54% avg. Winter Rye ripe 6%, 1% 2001, 14% avg. Winter Rye harvested 1%, 0% 2001, 0% avg. Barley in boot stage 99%, 95% 2001, 96% avg. Barley turning color 31%, 8% 2001, 23% avg. Barley ripe 6%, 0% 2001, 1% avg. Oats in boot stage 99%, 94% 2001, 95% avg. Oats turning color 38%, 14% 2001, 23% avg. Oats ripe 11%, 0% 2001, 5% avg. Spring Wheat in boot stage 98%, 95% 2001, 95% avg. Spring Wheat turning color 36%, 10% 2001, 23% avg. Spring Wheat ripe 15%, 0% 2001, 2% avg. Sunflower 17% very poor, 21% poor, 54% fair, 8% good. Average Corn height in inches 36%, 30% 2001, 32% avg. Corn cultivated once 90%, 91% 2001, 89% avg. Corn cultivated twice 68%, 44% 2001, 44% avg. Sunflower blooming 0%, 1% 2001, 6% avg. Cattle condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 26% fair, 54% good, 6% excellent. Sheep condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 23% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Range and Pasture 35% very poor, 34% poor, 22% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa hay 37% very poor, 38% poor, 18% fair, 7% good. Alfalfa hay 1<sup>st</sup> cutting harvested 87%, 92% 2001, 89% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 21%, 14% 2001, 15% avg. Other hay harvested 45%, 49% 2001, 46% avg. The state continues to deal with hot, dry weather conditions as very little precipitation was received last week. Conditions have only worsened, with forest fires popping up in western state. Small grain development continues to progress rapidly with the warm, dry conditions. Pasture conditions decreased again last week, with 69 percent rated poor to very poor.

**TENNESSEE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 23% very short, 40% short, 36% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 19% very short, 38% short, 40% adequate, 3% surplus. Tobacco 2% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa hay 64% 2nd cutting, 84% 2001, 57% avg. Pastures 10% very poor, 23% poor, 33% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. Widely scattered rain showers brought some short term relief to isolated locations last week, but a good soaking rain is still needed in most areas of the State. All crops except cotton were showing signs of stress due to a lack of moisture. Condition ratings for corn, soybeans, tobacco all fell from the week earlier, with corn showing the biggest decline. Pasture feeds have deteriorated to the point where a few cattle producers have been forced to sell off parts of their herds, while others were feeding hay. Isolated areas of East state received hail storms which caused damaged to some dark tobacco fields. Tobacco producers also reported black shank in some fields, were making fungicide applications as needed. The second cutting of alfalfa continued, with an additional 32% of the acreage cut last week, while wheat harvest was basically wrapped up.

**TEXAS:** Agricultural Summary: Conditions changed rapidly in many areas of the state; from hot, dry to extremely wet. Heavy rainfall associated with a tropical low pressure system fell throughout the week in many areas of North Central, South Central state, the Edward Plateau. Several counties experienced rainfall in excess of twenty five inches which caused severe flooding. Some lakes were at an all time high and the integrity of a few dam's were a concern. Losses to crops, livestock occurred in some locations, however the extent was not yet known. In many areas where dryland crops were extremely stressed, rains were timely, prospects of continued growth, development improved. However, a few areas remained dry, drought stress continued. Irrigation schedules were falling behind in a few locations while some dryland crops were failing. In areas where rains fell, benefits to range, pastures was substantial, forage growth may return to normal levels. Supplemental feeding remained necessary in many areas as the result of the ongoing drought conditions. Herd reduction was postponed by many producers as the result of the widespread rainfall, but remained necessary for others. Harvest of some summer crops will be on hold in many areas until drying out occurs. Insect activity remained constant, especially grasshoppers which continue to cause major damage to crops in some locations. Some locations have reported army worm populations for the first time this season while large populations of thrips have caused problems for some producers. Small Grains: Harvest was mostly complete across the state except for a few isolated locations. Land preparation was progressing in some areas as some producers expect to plant other crops behind harvested wheat. Corn: Progress, development in irrigated corn continued across the Plains. However water usage was high in early week, some producers were falling behind with their watering schedules. Grasshoppers caused problems in some locations, corn borers were also increasing. Harvest will begin in central locations when drying out occurs. Corn 69% of normal compared with 73% 2001. Cotton: Irrigated cotton continued to make good to fair progress across areas of the Plains. In areas where rains fell, dryland cotton received a boost, but a few locations remained dry. Fleahoppers caused problems in some areas. Cotton 64% of normal compared with 58% 2001. Sorghum: Planting remained active across portions the Plains, North Central states in early week. Later in the week rain prevented progress in many locations. Harvest continued in southern counties, but drying out will be necessary in many areas before harvest can resume. Sorghum 62% of normal compared with 56% 2001. Peanuts: Peanuts made fair to good progress in most areas across the state. Irrigation was active where possible with high water usage in early week. Rain showers in late week were beneficial, especially for dryland growers. Pegging was occurring in more locations across the Plains. Grasshoppers caused problems in varied locations across the state. Peanut 86% of normal compared to 73% 2001. Soybeans: Progress, development remained variable across the state. Dryland beans received a good boost in areas where rains fell. Preparations for harvest continued in southern locations. However, drying out will be necessary before harvest can begin. Rice: Rice condition was mostly favorable as fields were under continued flood. Heading continued to progress at a rapid pace. Grasshoppers caused problems in some locations as they were eating headed rice. Rice 91% of normal compared to 83% 2001. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans In the Rio Grande Valley land preparation continued in some areas, but was on hold in other areas as drying out will be necessary. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden harvest of remaining cucumbers, cantaloupes, watermelons was halted as the result of heavy rainfall. Some melons will be considered a loss as the result of the heavy rains. In East state progress and development of sweet potatoes continued. Watermelon harvest was in full swing along with peas, tomatoes, sweet corn. However, some areas experienced heavy rainfall, harvest will be delayed until drying out occurs. In the High Plains growth, development continued for earlier planted potatoes, carrots, cucumbers, pumpkins, onions. Watermelons, cantaloupes made good progress. Pinto beans, lima beans made fair progress. Pecans: Nut development continued in most areas of the state. However nut drop was a problem in some of the driest areas as water needs could not be met. Peaches: Harvest was affected by heavy rains in the Hill Country growing areas. Range, Livestock: Heavy rains fell across many southern and Hill Country locations during the week. Many creeks and rivers were at flood stage for several days. Some damage occurred to pastures, fences, roads as the result of high water. On the positive side, benefit to range, pasture will be forthcoming as some recovery from the dry conditions will be possible. Hay baling operations continued in some areas as moisture from earlier rainfall was adequate enough to allow at least one cutting of hay. In the wetter areas all haying activities were suspended. Water available to livestock was replenished in many areas, however hauling water to livestock remained necessary in a few locations. Supplemental feeding remained necessary in many areas as many pastures remained dormant. Livestock losses from flooding were not known at this time; many producers were attempting to rescue or move herds in the hardest

hit locations. Grasshopper populations continued cause severe damage in some areas and army worms were becoming active in a few locations.

**UTAH:** Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil 28% very short, 47% short, 25% adequate. Subsoil 24% very short, 45% short, 31% adequate. Winter Wheat 100% headed, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 17% very poor, 18% poor, 36% fair, 25% good, 4% excellent. Spring wheat 87%, headed, 89% 2001, 87% avg.; 7% very poor, 12% poor, 46% fair, 29% good, 6% excellent. Barley 90% headed, 92% 2001, 86% avg.; 3% very poor, 15% poor, 39% fair, 32% good, 11% excellent. Oats 61% headed, 71% 2001, 65% avg.; 49% harvested for hay or silage, 53% 2001, 33% avg. Corn 2% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, 8% excellent; height 27 inches, 33 inches 2001, 28 inches avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 100%, 100% 2001, 96% avg.; 2nd cutting 16%, 32% 2001, 17% avg. Other hay 73%, 59% 2001, 53% avg. Apricots 30% harvested, 46% 2001, 36% avg. Sweet cherries 65% picked, 83% 2001, 61% avg. Tart 25% cherries, 9% 2001, 9% avg. Cattle condition 8% poor, 37% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Sheep: moved to summer range 100%, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Range, pasture feed 23% very poor, 31% poor, 35% fair, 11% good. Irrigation water supplies 30% very short, 40% short, 30% adequate. Stock water supplies 24% very short, 46% short, 30% adequate. State farmers, ranchers were busy harvesting alfalfa, other hay, spraying weeds, picking cherries, apricots, and irrigating crops. Temperatures ranged in the 90s to low 100s for most of the week. Most of the state reported that where irrigation water was adequate, crops were doing really well. Many counties reported the majority of irrigation, stock waters have been depleted and levels were very low. Northern counties stated grasshoppers and army worms continued to show up, but not to the problem levels yet. Wildfires continue to damage range throughout the state. Eastern counties have reported loss of cattle to fires, many other have been evacuated from high risk areas. Stock water supplies continue to be used to fight fires, which causes an increase in the need to haul water to livestock.

**VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 27% very short, 46% short, 27% adequate. Subsoil 35% very short, 48% short, 17% adequate. Pasture 17% very poor, 39% poor, 35% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 8% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, 5% excellent. Other Hay 8% very poor, 36% poor, 36% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2% very poor, 18% poor, 44% fair, 31% good, 5% excellent. Corn 7% very poor, 25% poor, 43% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Corn 44% silked, NA 2001, 20% 5-yr avg. Corn 10% dough, NA 2001, 1% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 7% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 95% planted, 89% 2001, 82% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 87% emerged, 81% 2001, 53% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 6% blooming, NA 2001, NA 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 94% harvested, 80% 2001, 75% 5-yr avg. Flue tobacco 1% poor, 27% fair, 43% good, 29% excellent. Burley tobacco 30% poor, 19% fair, 21% good, 30% excellent. Dark Fire Cured tobacco 5% poor, 36% fair, 42% good, 17% excellent. Sun tobacco 15% poor, 11% fair, 74% good. Peanuts 8% poor, 37% fair, 52% good, 3% excellent. Peanuts Pegged 40% current year, 40% 2001, 37% 5-yr avg. Cotton 8% poor, 45% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. Cotton 81% Squaring, 91% 2001, 75% 5-yr avg. Cotton 5% setting bolls, 2% 2001, NA 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 5% very poor, 10% poor, 45% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Summer Potatoes 62% harvested, 26% 2001, 27% 5-yr avg. Apples 8% poor, 58% fair, 34% good. Peaches 33% very poor, 14% poor, 30% fair, 23% good. Virginia was hot and dry again this week with no moisture relief in sight. The dry weather continued to stress field crops, hay, and pastures. Some wheat was mowed down for straw harvest. Many farmers began culling livestock due to little or no growth in pastures, water reserves drying up. Others continued feeding hay that was already low in supply. Some soybean fields experienced spider mite infestations, tomato growers continued to see tomato spot wilt virus. Activities: Irrigating field crops, harvesting vegetables, selling livestock, planting soybeans where soil moisture allows, hoping for rain.

**WASHINGTON:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 3% very short, 27% short, 70% adequate. Subsoil 1% very short, 34% short, and 65% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 98 ° in Moses Lake, Pasco and Walla Walla. The lowest temperature in the state was 37° in Stampede Pass and Deer Park. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent. Cereal grains were reported in good condition. Several counties were dealing with rust in the spring wheat crop. Spring wheat 9% poor, 44% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent, 98% headed. Barley 10% poor, 54% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent, 97% headed. Field corn 10% fair and 90% good. Dry edible bean 5% poor, 15% fair, 75% good, 5% excellent. Potato growers began to harvest the

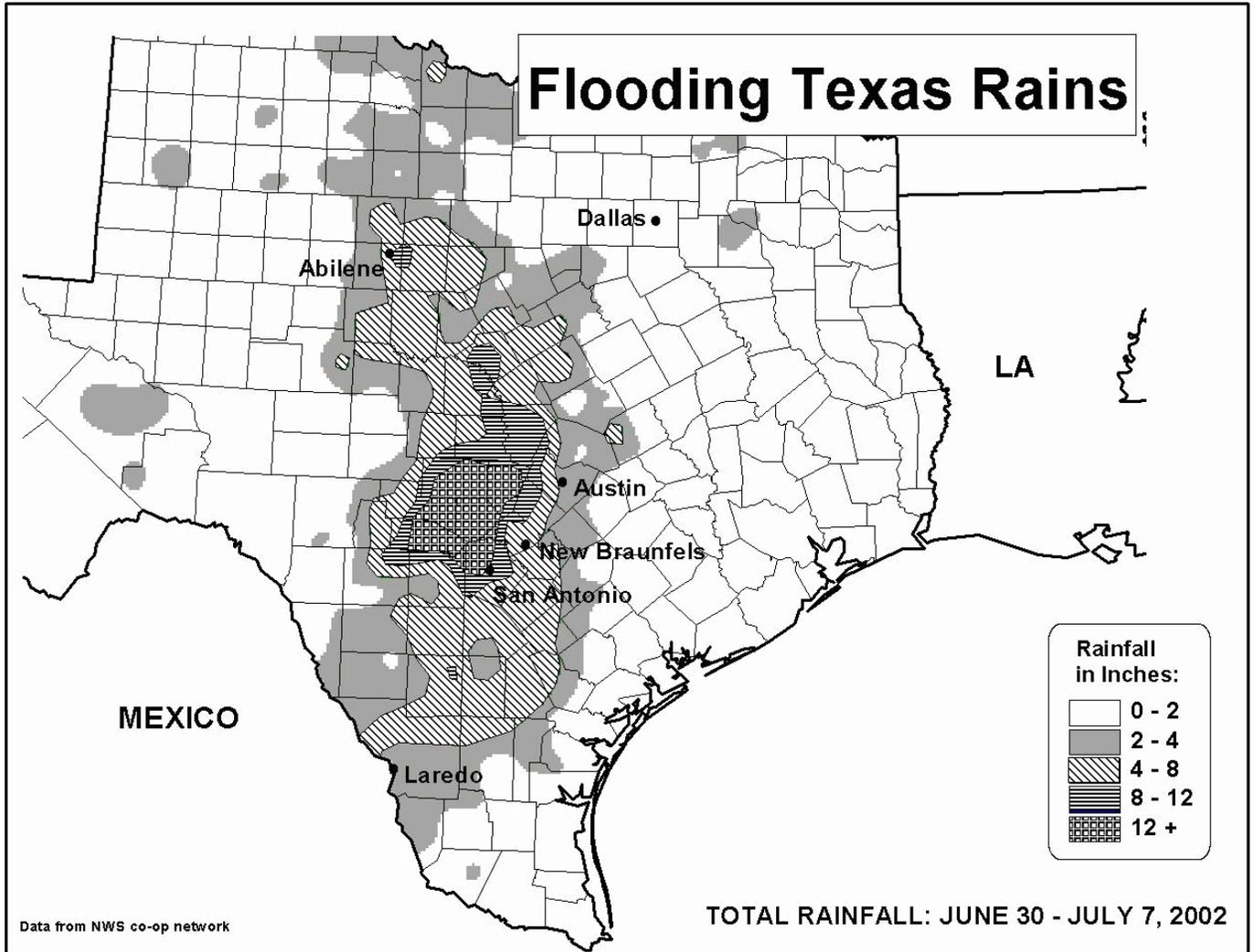
Yellow Fin variety in Grays Harbor County. Christmas tree growers were busy applying pesticides for aphid infestation. Turfgrass growers prepared fields for seeding. Frost was reported in Whitman County on July 5, no damage has yet been determined. Potato conditions were at 10% fair, 80% good and 10% excellent. Potatoes 5% harvested. First cutting of hay was completed. Central state second cutting had a slow start due to uncooperative weather. Dairy farmers continued irrigating, harvesting forage fields. Hay and other roughage 1% very short, 14% short, 85% adequate. Range, pasture feeds 1% very poor, 8% poor, 73% fair, 18% good. Greenhouse tomato growers began harvesting their first tomatoes of the season in Grays Harbor County. Commercial dahlia growers were staking plants. Strawberry harvest continued. Benton County cherry harvest continued in later areas and varieties. Apricot harvest was underway. Vineyards were thinning grape vines, clusters.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 5% very short, 50% short, 45% adequate, 4% very short, 23% short, 72% adequate, 1% surplus last week, 1% very short, 14% short, 74% adequate, 11% surplus in 2001. Corn 3% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 3% excellent; 8% silked, 2% last week, 3% 2001, 13% 5-yr avg. Oats 5% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent; 75% headed, 64% last week, 72% 2001, 90% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 2% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 8% excellent; 5% blooming, 2% last week, 5% 2001, 10% 5-yr avg. Wheat 70% harvested for grain, 29% last week, 31% 2001, 51% 5-yr avg. Tobacco, 20% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Hay 10% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent; Hay 1<sup>st</sup> cut 92%, 85% last week, 83% 2001, 89% 5-yr avg.; 2<sup>nd</sup> cut 15%, 5% last week, 13% 2001, 15% 5-yr avg. Apple 100% fair. Peach 100% fair. Cattle, calves 1% poor, 15% fair, 75% good, 9% excellent. Sheep, Lambs, 20% fair, 75% good, 5% excellent. Most of the reporter comments pertained to the hot, dry conditions of late impacting pastures, hay, other crops. Farmers continued with 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting hay, harvesting small grains.

**WISCONSIN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil 6% very short, 29% short, 60% adequate, 5% surplus. Last week, the majority of Wisconsin's farmers called for rain. Many regions received little or no rain, which provided appropriate conditions for hay harvest but began to stress many crops. Last week was the second week that fields in the southern districts have been dry, the intense heat had farmers observing daytime moisture stress. Heavier soils in counties that received heavy rain in recent weeks had adequate to surplus soil moisture, while sandy fields were in need of water. There were isolated rainstorms in Washburn, Grant counties last week, some which created erosion, flooding.

**WYOMING:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 62% very short, 33% short, 5% adequate. Irrigation water supply 52% very short, 28% short, 20% adequate. Barley 11% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 51% very poor, 31% poor, 16% fair, 2% good. Spring wheat 49% very poor, 24% poor, 22% fair, 5% good. Oat 25% very poor, 18% poor, 36% fair, 21% good. Corn 11% very poor, 22% poor, 38% fair, 29% good. Sugarbeet 9% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 5% excellent. Dry beans 8% very poor, 14% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent. Barley 97% jointed, 96% 2001, 98% avg.; 82% boot, 81% 2001, 87% avg.; 59% headed, 66% 2001, 72% avg.; 7% turning color, 15% 2001, 16% avg.; mature 0%, 2% 2001, 1% average. Spring wheat jointed 93%, 100% 2001, 97% avg.; 7% boot 85%, 98% 2001, 91% average; headed 67%, 36% 2001, 55% average; turning color 8%, 7% 2001, 12% average; mature 2%, 2% 2001, 1% average. Oats jointed 87%, 90% 2001, 94% average; boot 65%, 66% 2001, 75% average; headed 41%, 35% 2001, 47% average; turning color 2%, 4% 2001, 6% average. Dry Beans bloom 10%, 10% 2001, 9% average. Corn tasseled 0%, 2% 2001, 2% average; average height 17 in., 30 in. 2001, 27 in. average. Winter wheat turning color 94%, 78% 2001, 85% average; mature 37%, 16% 2001, 20% average; harvested 11%, 0% 2001, 2% average. Alfalfa 1<sup>st</sup> cutting 65%, 70% 2001, 66% average; 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting 0%, 2% 2001, 1% average. Other hay harvested 24%, 24% 2001, 27% average. Pasture and range 47% very poor, 25% poor, 24% fair, 4% good. The monthly stream flow report from USGS for June 1 supports water shortage concerns as June stream flows in state continue to set record lows on 7 USGS stream flow gaging stations and flows were the second lowest on record at another 5 stations. Some creeks in Natrona county could not even fill the first water right. Lincoln county reported grasshopper infestation.

South-Central Texas Rains and Flooding



Heavy rain associated with a weak weather disturbance fell across portions of central Texas, causing widespread flooding during the past week. While not associated with a strong surface cyclone, a slow-moving disturbance in the upper levels of the atmosphere coupled with copious amounts of moisture from the Gulf of Mexico caused persistent excessive rainfall.

Moisture began working westward from the western gulf coast on June 29, with periods of heavy rain persisting to July 7. Seven-day totals exceeded 30

inches at several locales in central Texas, with numerous reports of over 1 foot. The highest event-total reported from the National Weather Service office in San Antonio, Texas, was 33.75 inches at Helotes in Bexar County. Other notables include Sisterdale at 33.55 inches and Comfort at 31.69 inches (both reports are from Kendall County, Texas). The official total from San Antonio International Airport was 16.92 inches. Fortunately, the rain began to subside July 7, but showers were persisting across much of the southern tier of Texas into the second week of July.

# International Weather and Crop Summary

June 30 - July 6, 2002

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

## HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Rainy, unseasonably cool weather in northwestern Europe slowed winter grain maturation, while mostly dry, warm weather reduced soil moisture for reproductive summer crops in southeastern Europe.

**FSU-WESTERN:** Hot, dry weather allowed rapid winter wheat harvesting in Ukraine and Russia, but caused a further deterioration in summer crop conditions in chronically dry areas of southern Ukraine.

**FSU-NEW LANDS:** Widespread showers kept spring grains in Kazakhstan well watered, but fell on already saturated soils in Siberia, Russia, creating the potential for low-land flooding.

**AUSTRALIA:** Unfavorably dry weather continued to plague northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, hampering winter grain planting and germination.

**EASTERN ASIA:** Warm, dry weather spurred summer crop development on the North China Plain and in southern Manchuria.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Moderate to heavy showers increased moisture for crops throughout Indochina and the Philippines.

**SOUTH ASIA:** Warm, dry weather promoted planting in west-central India.

**CANADA:** Showers continued in the eastern Prairies, but unfavorably dry, although milder weather persisted in western growing areas.

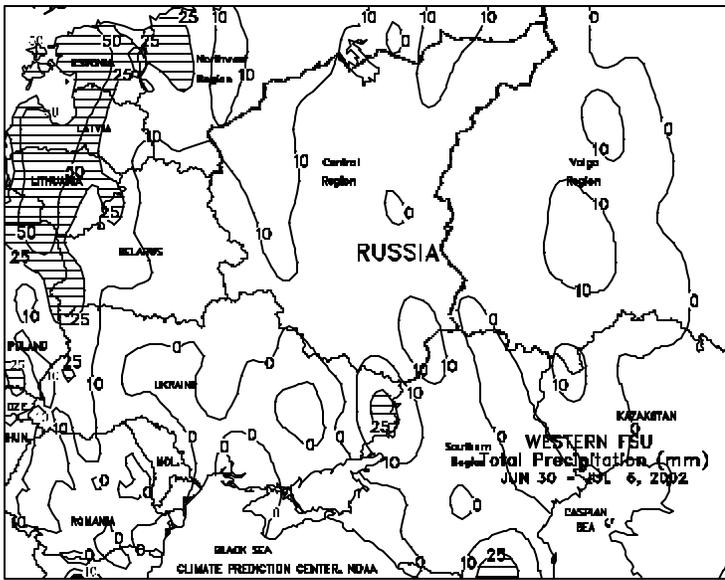
**MEXICO:** Rain continued to benefit pastures and summer crops in the Rio Grande watershed, while widespread showers aided corn across the Southern Plateau corn belt.

**SOUTH AMERICA:** Showers boosted moisture reserves for winter wheat in Argentina and Brazil.



## EUROPE

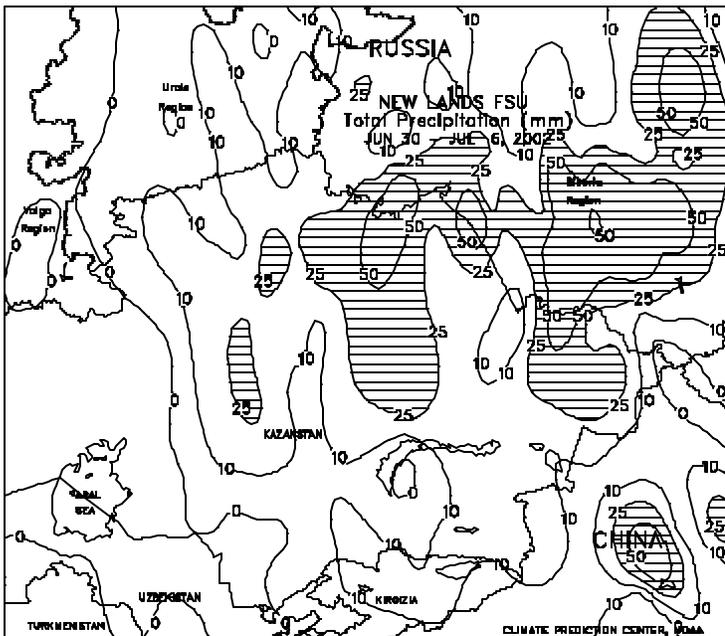
In England, most of France and Germany, the Benelux countries, and Denmark, rainy, unseasonably cool weather (10-40 mm or more) boosted moisture supplies for vegetative summer crops, but slowed winter grain maturation and early harvesting. Drier, warmer weather is needed to maintain excellent yield and quality prospects for winter grains. A mid- to late-week cold front brought showers (5-40 mm or more) from Switzerland and Austria northeastward into the Czech Republic and Poland, maintaining favorable moisture supplies for vegetative summer crops, but slowed early winter grain maturation. In southeastern Europe, warm weather along with only scattered light showers (less than 10 mm) reduced soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive summer crops. The exception was in central Bulgaria, Serbia, and western Romania, where the heaviest showers (10-30mm) were reported. Soil moisture supplies were limited due to below-normal rainfall during the past 4 weeks (40-80 percent of normal) coupled with long-term moisture deficits. In Italy's Po Valley, mostly dry weather favored winter grain harvesting except in the far western portion of Valley, where moderate showers (30-90 mm) slowed fieldwork. Irrigation supplies remained favorable for summer crops. In Spain, cooler weather reduced irrigation requirements for summer crops, and mostly dry weather aided winter grain harvesting, except for moderate showers in southeastern Spain, slowing fieldwork. Unseasonably cooler weather (1-3 degrees C below normal) in England and from Spain to Germany further slowed winter grain maturation and summer crop development, especially in southwestern France. Warm weather (1-3 degrees C above normal) still prevailed across Italy and eastern Europe, aiding winter grain development but increasing crop water use.



**FSU-WESTERN**

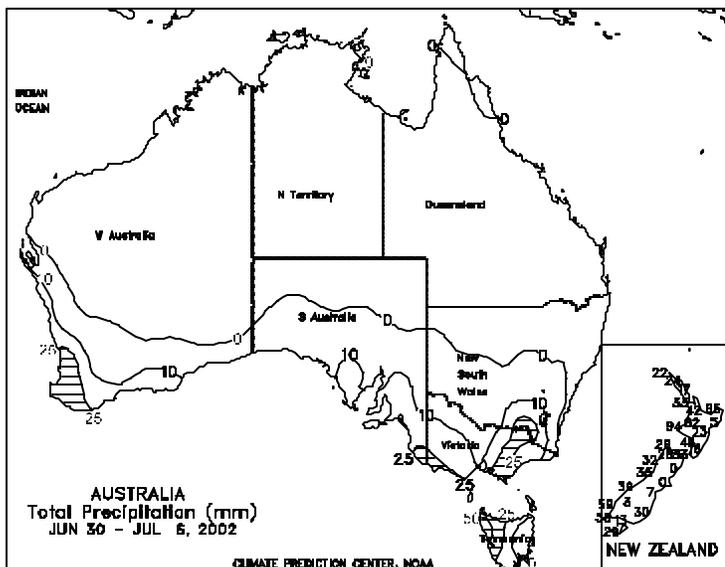
In Russia, unseasonably warm, dry weather prevailed across most areas, promoting winter grain maturation and helping rapid harvest progress. A few isolated showers (2-22 mm) were observed in the Volga and Central Regions in Russia. Additional precipitation, however, was needed in many areas to ensure sufficient soil moisture levels for spring-sown crop development. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in Russia, with extreme maximum temperatures ranging from 30 to 34 degrees C. In Ukraine, hot, dry weather allowed rapid winter wheat harvesting, but caused further deterioration in summer crop conditions in southern areas, where prolonged dryness has depleted soil moisture reserves. Furthermore, extreme maximum temperatures in southern Ukraine ranged from 34 to 36 degrees C, increasing heat stress on crops. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal throughout Ukraine. Elsewhere, soaking rain (25 to 75 mm or more) fell in the Baltics, providing abundant moisture for spring-sown crops, but slowing winter grain maturation. In Belarus, generally dry weather favored winter grain maturation in the east, while light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) boosted soilmoisture for spring-sown crops in the west.

**FSU-NEW LANDS**



In Kazakhstan, light to moderate showers (10-40 mm or more) kept spring grains in or nearing reproduction well watered. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal, slowing crop development. In Russia, moderate to locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) fell on already saturated soils in spring grain areas of central and eastern Siberia, creating the potential for flooding. Furthermore, the persistent wetness in these areas increased concerns about the potential for disease development. Light showers (4-16 mm) fell in the Urals Region, maintaining favorable moisture conditions for spring grain development. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in Russia. By week' end, maximum temperatures in the southern Urals rose into the lower 30s degrees C, accelerating crop development. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, below-normal temperatures (weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 3 degrees C below normal) lowered irrigation requirements and slowed crop development.

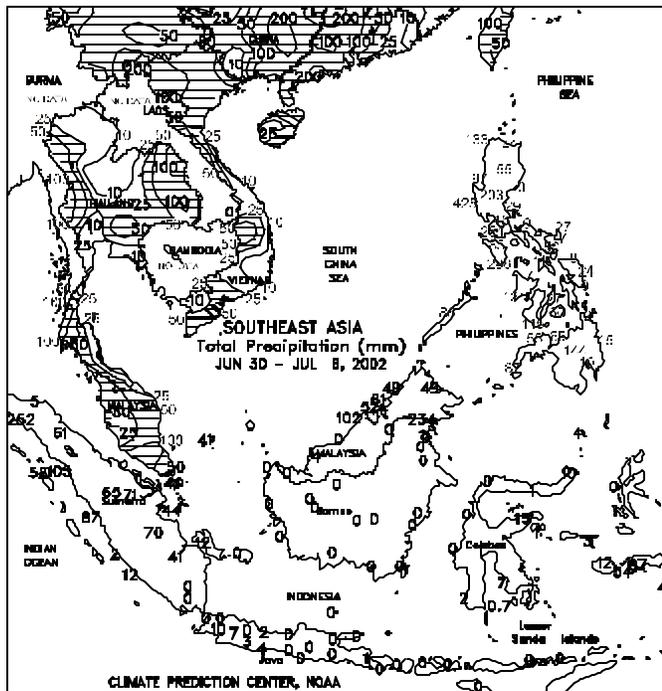
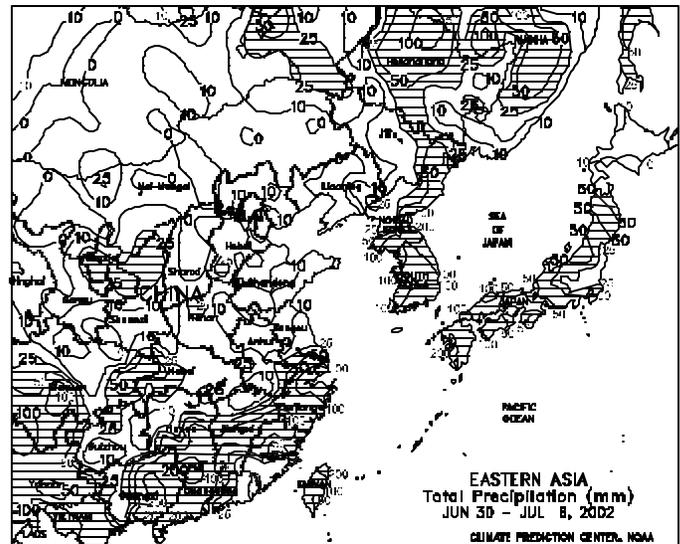
**AUSTRALIA**



Unfavorably dry weather continued to plague northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, further delaying winter grain planting and hampering germination. Soaking rains were needed in this region to help early crop development and to replenish subsoil moisture following several months of below-normal rainfall. Farther south, very light showers (2-11 mm, locally more) moistened topsoils in major winter grain-producing areas in southern New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. Soaking rains would be welcome in these areas to spur early crop development and improve subsoil moisture. In Western Australia, showers (5-22 mm) in western crop-producing areas helped early winter wheat and barley development. Mostly dry weather (less than 6 mm) in the eastern portions of this region, however, was unfavorable for development. Temperatures averaged about 0 to 2 degrees C above normal in major winter grain-producing areas. The unseasonably warm weather helped crop development in areas where soil moisture was adequate, but increased evaporation rates in all areas. In New Zealand, soaking rains (15-60 mm) in northern agricultural areas maintained moisture supplies for crop development, while light showers (less than 10 mm) fell across southern areas.

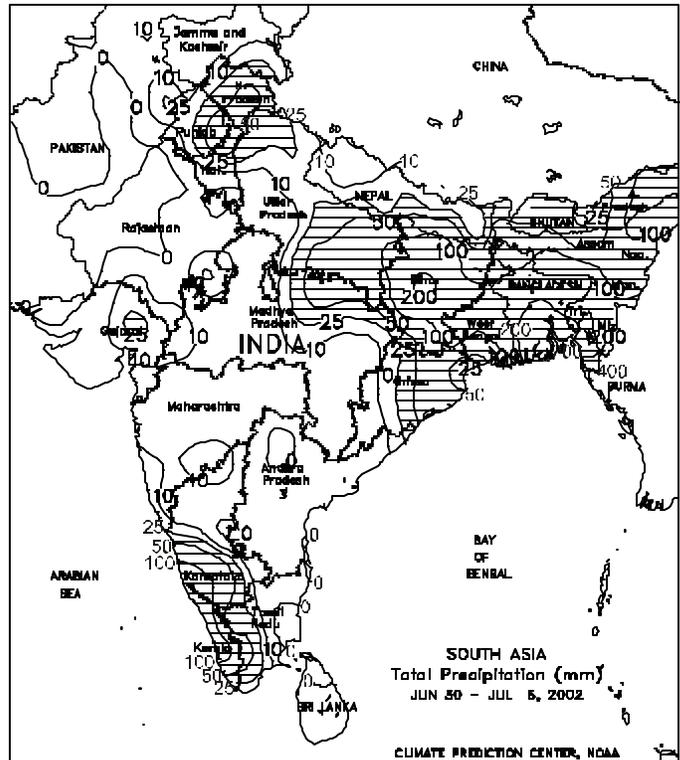
**EASTERN ASIA**

Mostly dry, seasonably warm weather dominated the North China Plain and southern sections of Manchuria (Liaoning and southern Jilin), increasing moisture demands of vegetative to reproductive summer crops. Beneficial rain (10-25 mm or more) continued in northern Manchuria (northern Jilin and Heilongjiang), and scattered showers (10 mm or more) brought occasional relief to corn and soybeans in primary growing areas of the North China Plain (Shandong, Henan, and Hebei). Winter wheat harvesting should be winding down. In southern China, shower activity diminished from previous weeks over the Yangtze Valley, with most locations recording less than 25 mm. Heavy rain (50-100 mm, locally exceeding 200 mm) continued farther south, however, providing abundant moisture for rice and sugarcane but disrupting fieldwork. Elsewhere in the region, the remnants from Typhoon Rammason brought locally heavy rain (100 mm or greater) and high winds to the Korean Peninsula and Japan.



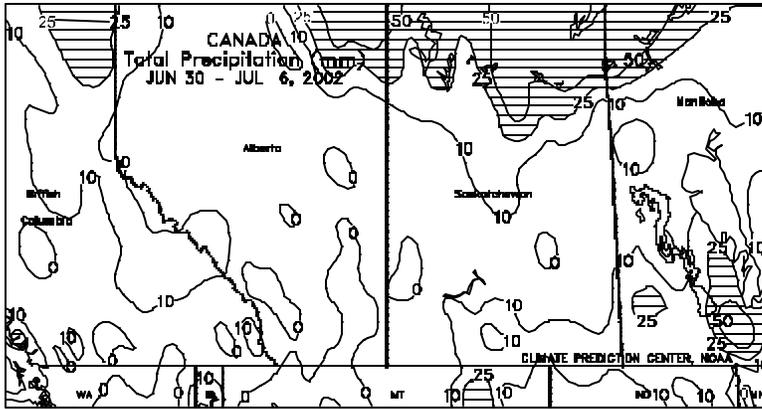
**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Moderate to heavy showers (25-100 mm) continued to favor corn and main-season rice in central and eastern Thailand. However, northern Thailand remained unfavorably dry. In northern and southern Vietnam, moderate to heavy showers (25-100 mm) increased moisture for 10<sup>th</sup> month rice. Heavy rainfall (50-100 mm or more) boosted moisture supplies for rice and corn throughout the western Philippines, but may have caused some flooding in Luzon. Showers (50-100 mm or more) resumed in peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra, increasing moisture for oil palm. In Java, Indonesia, seasonably dry weather continued.



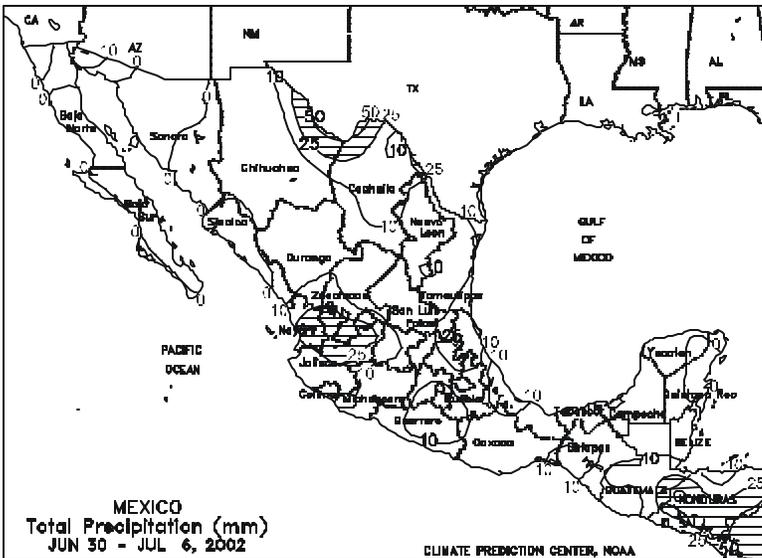
**SOUTH ASIA**

A break in the monsoon circulation brought drier weather (under 25 mm) to central India and kept the southern interior unfavorably dry. In central India, groundnut, soybean, and cotton planting was likely rapidly progressing, following recent weeks of beneficial rain in Gujarat and western Madhya Pradesh. More rain was needed for proper establishment, however, in important oilseed and cotton areas of the southern Interior (Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh). Monsoon showers intensified over the eastern rice areas, with moderate to heavy amounts (25-100 mm or more) recorded from rainfed crop areas of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa eastward through Bangladesh to India's eastern states. Moisture reserves were adequate to abundant for rice in the predominantly irrigated areas. Hot, dry weather continued to dominate Pakistan, while light to moderate showers (10-50 mm) fell in Punjab and Haryana. High temperatures (middle 30s - low 40s degrees C) increased evaporative losses for most irrigated crops in India and Pakistan.



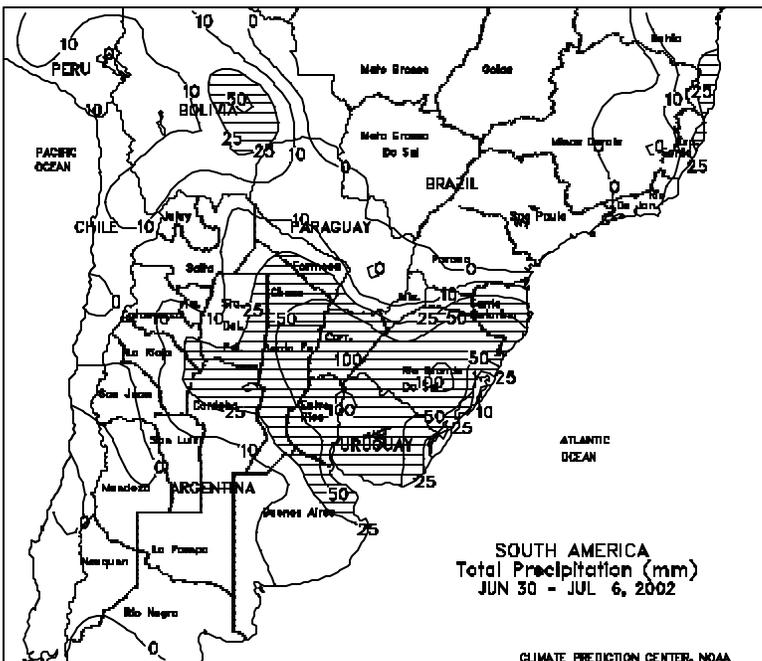
**CANADA**

Light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) covered southern Saskatchewan and most of Manitoba, keeping topsoils moist as spring grains and oilseeds approached reproduction. The heaviest rain (greater than 50 mm) fell in southeastern Manitoba, including southern portions of the Interlake Region. In contrast, dry weather persisted in northern and western Prairie growing areas, although near- to below-normal temperatures brought some relief from last week's outbreak of stressful heat. Portions of the western Prairies (notably west-central Saskatchewan and some neighboring areas of Alberta) were still suffering the effects of long-term drought and needed rain to prevent significant losses in yield potential. In eastern Canada, unseasonably dry, warm weather (temperatures averaging 3-5 degrees C above normal, with highs in the middle 30s degrees C) hastened development of corn and soybeans while supporting winter wheat drydown and harvesting.



**MEXICO**

Light to moderate showers (5-30 mm) again fell across the Rio Grande watershed, improving moisture supplies for pastures and dry-land summer crops. In north-central Mexico, mostly light showers (less than 10 mm, except for a few locally higher totals) provided some relief for pastures and summer crops, but more rain was needed. Across the southern Plateau corn belt, the most widespread showers (10-40 mm) of the rainy season boosted soil moisture for vegetative corn. Warm, dry weather prevailed across northwestern Mexico, where the summer rainy season was slow to become established. Somewhat drier-than-normal weather prevailed across Tabasco, the Yucatan Peninsula, Belize (less than 15 mm), Guatemala, and Honduras (10-40 mm), although moisture supplies remained adequate. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across northwestern and north-central Mexico and near normal elsewhere.



**SOUTH AMERICA**

Rain (10-50 mm or more) returned to sections of northeastern Argentina and southern Brazil, increasing moisture reserves for winter wheat establishment but hindering planting activities. In Argentina, the heaviest rainfall (25-50 mm or more) was recorded in the northern half of the winter wheat belt, with lighter showers (2-15 mm) in crop areas of southern Buenos Aires and La Pampa. Below-normal temperatures (1-3 degrees C below normal, with lows of -5 degrees C in the more southerly winter wheat areas) slowed crop germination rates. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat, winter wheat was reportedly 50 percent planted as of June 28. Corn and soybeans were virtually harvested at 92 and 98 percent, respectively. In southern Brazil, locally heavy rain (25-100 mm or more) returned to most agricultural areas of Rio Grande Do Sul and Santa Catarina. Warm, dry weather continued elsewhere, favoring seasonal fieldwork. Private consultants in Brazil reported that coffee was over 40 percent harvested by the end of June.

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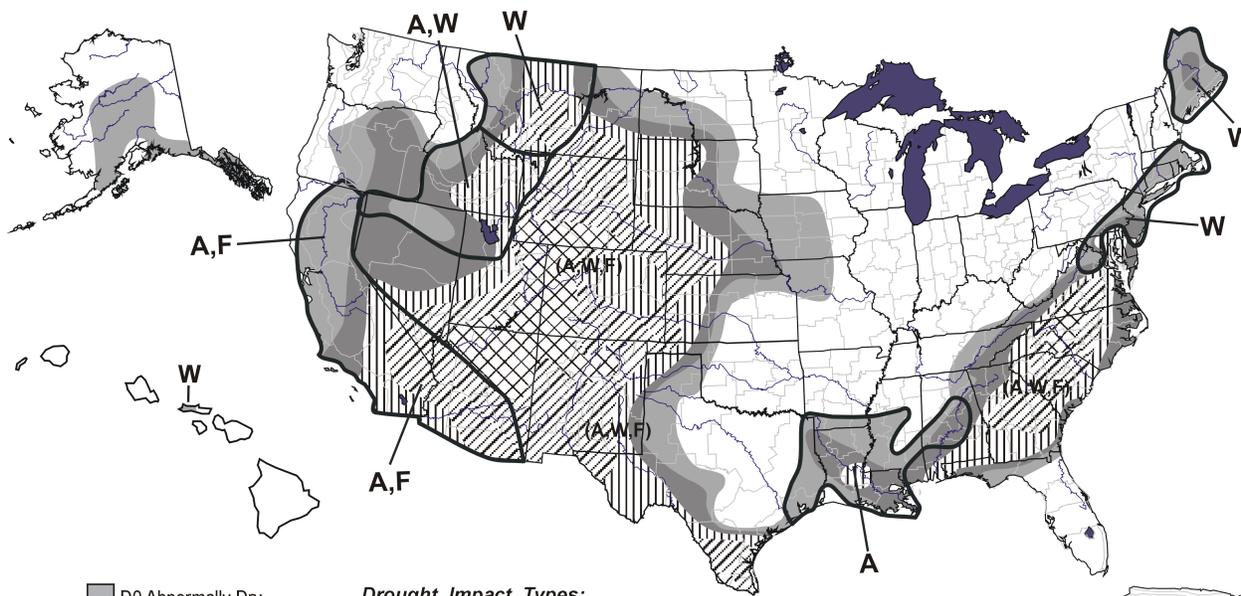
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# U.S. Drought Monitor

July 2, 2002  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



D0 Abnormally Dry  
 D1 Drought—Moderate  
 D2 Drought—Severe  
 D3 Drought—Extreme  
 D4 Drought—Exceptional  
 Drought Impact Types:  
 A = Agriculture  
 W = Water (Hydrological)  
 F = Fire danger (Wildfires)  
 — Delineates dominant impacts  
 (No type = All 3 impacts)

*The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.*

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



Released Wednesday, July 3, 2002  
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